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Twenty-Two Pages

TRIBUTE PAID WAR VETERANS BY PRESIDENT

Cites Nation's Peace Program at Dedication of Shaft in Washington

HE WARNS AGAINST "TAKING DICTATION"

Preserve Individual Freedom Through Non-Interference of Courts, He Advises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—In the presence of veterans of the 1st division of the American expeditionary forces, President Coolidge dedicated a monument to their comrades who have passed away, here, today, as a "lesson of the supreme blessing of peace with honor, a symbol of stern warning."

The peace now established must be nourished, the President declared in this country's international relations. The Constitution itself must still be defended, he said, to preserve individual freedom through non-interference with the courts, and fair opportunity by the prevention of Government monopolies in business.

While recalling his wish for American membership in the World Court and further disarmament, the President warned in reference to the country's international relations, that "we do not propose to entrust to any other power, or combination of powers, any authority to make up our own mind for us."

Tribute for the Division

Thousands of veterans of the World War were gathered at the base of the newly erected monument near the White House while the President eulogized the part played by the First division in the war.

Discussing the Nation's obligations to its war veterans, the President reiterated that its first duty was the care of the disabled and dependents.

For these, he declared, the Government had been most liberal, mentioning the hospitalization program, the rehabilitation furnished 40,000 veterans now and 80,000 others "who have completed these courses and have been placed in profitable employment," and the pension laws for widows and mothers.

Not Measured In Money

The Nation has appropriated about $360,000,000 for veterans of the World War and is spending about $100,000,000 annually for veterans of the Civil War, Mr. Coolidge said, but added that the "lasting honor which knits its bestows upon its loyal defenders cannot be measured in money."

"The Nation recognizes toward them all a debt it can never repay, but which it will never repudiate," the President said. "Standing to their credit will forever be an inexhaustible balance of gratitude, of honor and of praise. In song and story, in monument and memorial, in tradition and history, they will live in the heart of the people forevermore."

In his discussion of international affairs, Mr. Coolidge pointed to the accomplishments of the Dawes plan in promoting the revival of Europe, which, he said, "lays a firmer foundation for industrial prosperity and a more secure peace." Continuing, he said:

We want to see the Allies paid; we want to see Germany restored to a condition of productivity and progress, under which she will be able to take up the burden of civilization.

America's Achievements

We cannot claim that under our institutions we have reached perfection but we are justified in saying that our institutions are the best for the promotion of human welfare that the ingenuity of man has ever been able to devise. We cannot claim that our Government is perfect, but we have the right to believe that it is the best that there is. We do not claim we have been able to discharge our full duty toward the other nations of the earth, but we have a right to believe that we have been the most effectual agency in helping to restore Europe.

If anyone doubts the depth and sincerity of the attachment of the American people to their institutions and Government, if anyone doubts the sacrifices which they have been willing to make in behalf of those institutions and for what they believe to be for the welfare of other nations, let them gaze on this monument and other like memorials that have been reared in every quarter of our broad land. Let them look upon the representative gatherings of our veterans and let them remember that America has dedicated itself to the service of God and man. . . .

What is always of the utmost importance, if we have the privilege to vote we must inform ourselves of the questions at issue and, going to the ballot box on Election Day, there vote, as we claim the sacred right of Americans to live, according to the dictates of our own conscience. You who have offered your blood that these supreme rights and privileges might be maintained as a standard of human conduct on this earth must continue to be their chief exponents by what you say and by what you do. The coming generations will reverence your example.

Words of Commendation

In this presence I am well aware there is no need to urge any support of the American Constitution, but I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my most strong and emphatic commendation for the reverence which your words and actions constantly express for the liberty-giving provisions of the fundamental law of our land. You have supported the Constitution and the Flag which is its symbol, not only because it represents to you the homeland, but because you know it is the sole source of American freedom. You want your rights protected by the impartial judicial decisions of the courts, where you will have a right to be heard and not be exposed to the irresponsible determination of partisan political action. You want to have your earnings and your property secure.

Board of Experts Investigating Relative Merits of Battleship and Airplane

P. & A. Photos

Left to Right, Seated: Maj.-Gen. J. A. Lejeune, Admiral E. W. Eberle, Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, Rear Admiral H. P. Jones. Left to Right, Standing: Commander W. W. Smith (Secretary of the Board), Capt. H. H. Hough, Rear Admiral A. T. Long, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps.

DRY AGENTS NIP $10,000,000 PLOT IN SHIP SEIZURE

$500,000 Cargo Seized—Two Nations Involved in Big Deal, Officials Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Prohibition officials claimed to have uncovered a big Anglo-American rumrunning conspiracy with $10,000,000 involved, when they towed into harbor today the twin-screw British steamer Frederick B with its crew of 28 men and two women under armed guard, and with a $500,000 liquor cargo aboard.

The Frederick B, 196 tons, was seized 15 miles off Monmouth Beach yesterday, after an investigation of three months. She was brought into harbor under a heavy guard. Coast guard officials, who made the seizure under the guidance of William A. Walker of Washington, general field superintendent of the dry forces, said details of the plot would be made known after the prisoners had been taken before the United States Attorney.

The agents said the Frederick B recently had changed its name. She hailed from Halifax.

Five special Government agents, under Mr. Walker, made the capture after they had, according to Mr. Walker, dickered for the purchase of 25,000 cases of whisky from the vessel's master, paying $100,000 in currency and checks for the contraband. Bankers in this country, England and Canada were concerned in the conspiracy, Mr. Walker said.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Evidence in the case of the seized British steamer, Frederick B is complete, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of prohibition violations, announced today. She declared the Department of Justice was ready to begin prosecution immediately.

Mrs. Willebrandt declined to discuss the evidence in the case or the persons involved, but asserted that several surprises would be sprung later. She added that the seizure of the Frederick B constituted the best example of co-operation between the customs service, the prohibition unit and Department of Justice officials.

People's State Forest Dedicated

Connecticut Receives Gift of Large Area to Add to Its System of Parks

NEW HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4—People's Forest, a memorial, purchase of which was made possible by voluntary subscription, a unit in the system of parks which the State is providing for its citizens, was formally dedicated today.

Situated on the banks of the Farmington River, the forest is the area of woodland to which the Indians clung as a reservation until after the revolution. In its almost primeval state wild animals lived in it until encroaching settlements brought about their disappearance. For natural beauty and scenic charm the People's Forest is probably unexcelled in the State.

The State Forestry Association declared it fitting that the forest should be returned to public ownership. The subscription money was raised by united effort in which women's clubs and the D. A. R. took active part.

The formal taking over of the forest today and its dedication to public use was accomplished by a pageant illustrating a story of the history of the region, the selling of the land by the Indians to whites, the removal of the last bit of virgin forest by the settlers and then the scene of today, when the recent owners turned the land over to the State.

NETHERLANDS SECURE ORDER FOR DERRICKS

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4—Netherlands shipbuilders are jubilant because they have just obtained an order for five floating derricks of 10 tons each for Antwerp Harbor. They have also been given an order for the equipment of a ship built on the Tyne.

The British tender was £7000, whereas the Rotterdam firm asked only £4000, including towage from Newcastle to Rotterdam.

ZR-3 COMMANDER NAMED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Orders were issued today at the Navy Department assigning Capt. George W. Steele, now in charge of the observation party with the airship ZR-3 in Germany, to command the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., upon his arrival in this country. He will take command of the ZR-3 when it is turned over by the German crew.

World News in Brief

Paris—Elias P. Calles, President-elect of Mexico, has arrived here from Berlin. He was greeted by nearly the entire Mexican colony and by representatives of the French Government.

Washington—The following regional managers of the United States Veterans' Bureau have been appointed by Frank T. Hines, Director: Dr. Horace C. Dodge, Denver; Dr. Leslie J. Paul, Salt Lake City; Robert R. Gibson, Albuquerque, N. M., and Chester L. Greedy, Casper, Wyo.

Washington—The condition of business in the Federal courts throughout the country requires the establishment of additional judgeships, in the opinion of Federal circuit judges who have been in conference here three days with William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States.

Philadelphia—Declaring that "no one will come between the Mayor and me again," Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, director of public safety, in an address to his police lieutenants at City Hall, made it clear that he is desirous of remaining in this city in his present position.

Melbourne, Aust.—The Federal Parliament has adopted a bill providing for a general reduction of 10 per cent in Commonwealth income taxes.

Raleigh, N. C.—Reversing its previous ruling the State Board of Elections has decided to print and distribute in 84 counties the ballots for the La Follette-Wheeler Independent ticket. In the other 13 counties of the State the Australian ballot system is used and the counties print their own ballots.

Charleston, S. C.—Representing practically every section of the State of South Carolina, parents and teachers will gather here on Oct. 15 for the second annual convention of the South Carolina Parent-Teacher associations, a meeting of two days' duration.

San Juan, P. R. (AP)—Porto Rico trade for the year ended June 30 reached a total of $177,650,184, according to the report of the Collector of Customs, just completed, showing an increase of more than $23,000,000 over last year.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti (AP)—During the nine years in which Americans have supervised the finances of Haiti, the debt of the Republic has been reduced by more than 39,000,000. On Aug. 31, 1915, the liabilities were $32,105,843, and on July 21, 1924, they were $22,973,843.

London, (AP)—An airplane to and from Paris every half hour, for passengers and freight, is included in the program of development which the British air lines have drawn up for the future. Traffic by air the past summer was greater by far than ever before, both on the Continent and between the Continent and England. The British lines have several 16-seater airplanes under construction at present.

Vienna, (AP)—To get a telephone connection in Vienna takes so much time that the whole city is complaining. The telephone administration seeks to remedy the situation by establishing special services. There is a "rapid" rate, which costs nine times the normal, and also a "lightning" rate, which must be paid for at 30 times the normal charge.

Commercial Flying Foretold in Contests of Light Aircraft

Designers Devoting Energies to Construction of Low-Powered Engine—English Model Said to Meet Demands in New Field

By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

DAYTON, O., Oct. 4 (Special)—The day's proceedings at Wilbur Wright Field, where the international air races are now in full swing, will constitute this a memorable occasion to those who, enthusiastic in the earliest days of flying, read the stories of, if they were not always fortunate enough to actually witness, the primary attempts at controlled flight.

In those early days, flying of any variety had a strong and attractive appeal to many, and those unable to indulge in the more serious form of experiments were happy in their contentment with the flying of mere models, but the times have changed decidedly and now, with the airplane and airship such a common sight, little thought is given to the fact that these ardent enthusiasts of model flight are still active in their interest.

The opening of the day with flights for the Mulvihill Model Trophy, which was a duration competition for model airplanes not exceeding 40 inches in span, attracted little attention until the model M-3, a small design driven by two propellers actuated by means of twisted rubber strands, had remained in the air for no less than 10m. 14s. and traveled a distance of two miles, the model disappearing from sight completely.

1910 Wright Model Flies

The whole day, however was one of continued reminiscences. The flying of the 1910 Wright model B plane upon which Wilbur Wright made his historic flight at Rheims served as an introduction to the far more significant events of the day. It is more than 20 years since the Wrights carried out their first flight, and though, now, the sight of an airplane barely causes comment, the appearance of the small low-powered airplanes contesting in the race for the Dayton Daily News Trophy during the afternoon certainly afforded the thrill which was so characteristic in those early days.

The war period represented a period of great advances in engine development, and it was this which was responsible for the great strides in airplane performance made during that time, but little advance was made in aerodynamic design. If aviation was to be of any practical value commercially, then the cost of operation would have to be reduced considerably, and this was the problem facing the aeronautical engineer. With steady work and continually improving designs, the study has gone on until today the motorcycle-engined airplanes at Dayton represent the last word in economical flying and open up a new era in the unfoldment of the art of aviation.

It is but little more than a year since in England the first airplane powered with a simple motorcycle engine left the ground under its own power, and since then the strides have been great indeed, until today the thousands of spectators at Wright Field have witnessed the possibility of flying in a perfectly controllable and safe machine, with an engine developing but 30 horsepower, at a speed of probably 75 miles per hour.

Dayton News Trophy Winner

The Driggs Johnson airplane which won the Dayton Daily News Trophy during the afternoon's activities, traveled over the distance of 25 miles, being five laps of a five-mile course, at an average speed of 64.07 miles per hour, but since this figure is obtained from the time taken to cover that distance in finishing the race, it would seem that the actual speed must have been considerably higher than the contest figure, since loss of time in rounding pylons, etc, causes the actual distance traveled to be in reality more than the stipulated 25 miles.

A very interesting feature of this race was the rule as to height at which the airplanes were to fly. The climb from the 60-foot altitude to 500 feet in two miles, and this performance to be repeated during each lap, subsequent dives bring the plane again to the 60-foot level at the commencement of each round, certainly assured that the winner of the race must be a really serviceable machine.

Before the light airplane really can come into its own and serve a reliable and useful purpose in the development of commercial aviation the low-powered aero engine of 10 to 20 horsepower will have to be available, in reliable form. Such engines already exist in England, and will undoubtedly be brought over to this country when they are available in sufficient quantities. It is interesting to note, however, that an American engine in this category already exists, and is shortly to be placed on the market. Then, and not until then, will the light plane become a really reliable proposition.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 4 (AP)—Characterized by Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the United States air service, as having written a new chapter in aviation, an airplane for the first time in history was launched in mid-air at Wilbur Wright Field yesterday and got away under its own power.

The experiment was made with a Speery messenger plane, hooked underneath the car of the army dirigible TC-5, as a stunt for the second day's program of the international air races.

Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston was elected president of the National Aeronautical Association at the annual banquet of the organization here last night, succeeding Frederick B. Patterson of Dayton.

FRANCE FOR RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA AT EARLY DATE

Consultations Held With View to Breaking Down Barriers Between Paris and Moscow—Sentiment Undergoes a Complete Change

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 4—Consideration of the desirability of immediately recognizing Russia enters early next week on a new phase and those who have always demanded the breaking down of the barriers between France and the Soviet Government confidently assert that progress toward a definite result will be quickly made.

M. de Monzie, president of the special commission which Edouard Herriot appointed to examine the text already elaborated by M. Fromageot, which carries complete recognition without the question of preliminary economic arrangements, has returned to Paris and has had a number of consultations.

His personal view is not in doubt, while the commission as a whole appears favorably inclined toward Russia. The only exception is M. Noulens, formerly Ambassador to Russia, whose anti-Bolshevist feelings are notorious.

Precautions Urged

Nor is it likely that with a specific project submitted to them the members of the commission, which is advisory in character and designed chiefly to aid M. Herriot to take a step which may be criticized in some quarters, will altogether reject the document prepared, embodying recognition.

That M. Herriot should take precautions and should seek an authoritative opinion before making the plunge is understandable, although it is probable the chances of opposition are exaggerated.

Sentiment as regards Russia in Europe has undergone a complete change.

Nearly everybody now agrees that it is impossible and foolish to treat an enormous power as an outcast. Nobody, except the Grand Duke Cyril himself and a few supporters, believes in the restoration of old conditions. Gradually émigrés are going back to Russia. The present Russian Government is prepared to admit all Russian citizens who exiled themselves and against whom there is no serious charge without difficulty. They are being absorbed in the Bolshevist régime, which in fact is vastly modified. Several anti-Bolshevist newspapers run by Russians abroad have changed their tone and it is obvious that attempts are being made to drop hostility.

Herriot's Task Complicated

The only hope of eradicating the objectionable features of Bolshevism is for émigrés and others to work from the inside, not the outside, for a slow transformation. This belief is now generally held and, indeed, Hopes of a return to the ancient régime are almost wholly abandoned.

What does somewhat complicate M. Herriot's task politically is the threatened downfall of Mr. MacDonald which, as seen here, is provoked not so much by such ostensible causes as the abortive prosecution of a Communist as by the botched agreement with Russia. This failure in England, which has nothing to do with the merits of the case, is unfortunate at the present moment. It is unlikely, however, to interfere seriously with M. Herriot who since his memorable journey to Russia has been convinced of the need for a resumption of the fullest relations.

Even if the worst is assumed about Russia it is argued that it is better for Russia and for the world to break the windows and let in the fresh air. It is possible that a report will be presented before the end of next week. In any case it should not be long delayed.

SHIP-AIRCRAFT VALUE WEIGHED BY NAVY CHIEFS

Their Report May Have Vital Bearing on Next Year's Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Investigations of the Navy Board appointed by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to report on the relative merits of the time-honored capital ship and the modern aircraft—which may have a profound effect on the appropriations for 1925 and on the drawing up of the next budget—are being watched with interest in army and navy circles here.

The board, which was appointed Sept. 23, convened for the first time one week later and has been holding daily sessions. Experts from all branches of the service are being called into conference. Although the army is not represented on the board, army experts are testifying on such subjects as the co-ordination of aircraft supplies of the army and navy and the possibility of working out a joint aircraft program.

The purpose of President Coolidge in directing the inquiry is to ascertain the present status of various units of the naval defense and to recommend a general policy with reference to the development and upkeep of the several branches of the navy.

It was indicated today at the Navy Department that the board is going into the subject exhaustively and that the inquiry may consume many months. There is at the present no intention of the members of the board to carry on any part of the investigation outside of Washington.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BARES ARMS TRAFFIC VALUED AT $230,000,000

United States in 1920 Exported $18,000,000 Worth—Turkey Purchased Large Amounts and Drove Greeks From Asia Minor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24—The export of arms, ammunition and material of war from 19 countries in the three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, reached a total of over $230,000,000. This thought-provoking fact emerges from a statistical survey of the international arms traffic just issued by the League of Nations. Which countries are meant is not definitely stated, but the survey covers all official information published by 23 countries—not in all cases for all three years, however—and there are several notable absentees: among them Germany, Austria and Russia, whose actual trade can only be guessed at from the hints given in the official statistics of the other countries. The figure of $230,000,000 is exclusive of such things as warships, naval stores and equipment, though it appears to include a considerable number of sporting guns and rifles, as well as explosives used for industrial purposes.

In 1920—the biggest year of the three—the United States sent overseas to foreign countries nearly $18,000,000 worth of purely military armament. Its best customer was Russia, which took from the United States alone, shells and loaded projectiles to the tune of over $5,000,000. Next came two South American republics—Argentina and Brazil. Cuba took $165,000 worth of shells and projectiles and $230,000 worth of rifles and shotguns. In 1921, however, the United States exports fell off very considerably, to about one-fifth of what they had been in the preceding year. The United States figures for 1922 do not appear. Great Britain sent nearly £2,000,000 worth of war material to foreign countries in 1920, just over £1,000,000 in 1921, and just less than £1,000,000 in 1922.

Russia Stops Buying in 1920

Russia took £45,000 worth of heavy artillery from Great Britain in 1920, and miscellaneous military stores to the value of £160,000. Russia also took about five-sixths of France's entire though inconsiderable export of small arms, say $10,000 worth, about $1,200,000 worth of small arms ammunition and shells for $400,000. Since 1920 Russia has scarcely been in the market for arms from any of the countries covered by the League's inquiry. Estonia, in 1920, appears rather prominently in the table of exports from France, taking nearly as many big guns as Russia and about half as much small arms ammunition. Whether these goods stayed in Estonia the League survey does not show.

Japan's imports in 1921 were nearly three times as large as in 1920, but even then amounted to less than £250,000, of which the British share was about half.

Rumania took from France 130,000,000 francs—say $2,500,000—worth of heavy projectiles in 1920, and 12,000,000 francs worth the following year. In 1921 Rumania also took half France's export of small arms ammunition, of which France exported about 85,000,000 francs worth in that year. This represents about $1,500,000.

Neither Poland, Czechoslovakia nor Jugoslavia figures prominently in the list as a buyer of war material. Poland, indeed, took some 50,000,000 francs worth of small arms ammunition from France in 1920, and Danzig had the whole of Belgium's export of small arms, 2,285,000 francs, in the following year.

Jugoslavia took about 10,000,000 francs worth of percussion caps

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Germans Deny Harvest Outlook Is Alarming

Berlin, Oct. 4

THE Food and Agriculture Ministry has denied reports that the German harvest outlook is alarming. A decrease in the entire harvest, including grain, vegetables and food, is estimated at 20 per cent over last year. Wheat and rye crops are estimated at 11 per cent less than 1923, and the general grain harvest only 5.4 per cent under last year's good crop.

The Ministry asserts that it has no thought of reintroducing the bread card rationing system. The possible shortage, it was explained, is already covered by arrangements for purchases of grain abroad.

Election Talk Leaves British Labor Unmoved

Not a Single Member of Cabinet to Be Sacrificed—Alternatives Discussed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Labor Government in the face of the attacks converging upon it has decided to stand or fall together and far from seeking to avoid a clash appears to be ready, almost eager, to accept a challenge whenever offered. Ramsay MacDonald has discussed the situation with some of his lieutenants and while no decision to call an early general election has yet been taken events have moved in that direction.

It is stated confidently, in informed circles today, first, that no one member of the Cabinet (meaning Sir Patrick Hastings) will be "thrown to the wolves"; second, that there will be no evading of the Liberals' hostile motion for an inquiry into the recent Government action concerning the Workers Weekly which it will be recalled, comes up in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Premier May Resign

Alternatives to a general election, however, are still discussed. Speaking at Newport, last night, Col. Josiah Wedgwood, a member of the Cabinet, indicated the possibility that Mr. MacDonald may resign instead of calling elections in expectation that he would be recalled, since neither of the other parties is anxious to take office without a majority. "Suppose the Government is defeated on Wednesday," he said, "no other party, Tory or Liberal, could take office without a general election. If they did they would have to face 40 by-elections for their ministers—far too dangerous a prospect with every Labor Minister ready to speak in every contested division."

This course would be acceptable to others besides Labor. The Statesman, one of the more advanced Liberal organs today declared it would enable Mr. MacDonald, "with propriety and dignity to accept the King's inevitable invitation to him to resume the responsibility," in which case it goes on to argue that he could drop the contentious Russian treaties altogether on the ground that he was bound to carry out the wishes of the majority of the Commons.

Left Wing Opposition

The difficulty Mr. MacDonald is here confronted with, however, is so great as to be almost insuperable. It lies in the opposition of the left wing of his own party to abandoning anything whatever in the Russian treaties.

Speaking at Shoreditch last night, Albert Purcell, an influential Labor left wing leader, declared: "We must get a loan for Russia by hook or by crook. If we do not get a penny back it will pay us."

Miss Susan Lawrence, private secretary to the president of the Board of Education, also expressed, last night at Brighton, the general Labor Party view, when she declared that a general election was practically certain, and this is the supposition on which the Labor members generally are proceeding. Egerton Wake, chief Labor Party organizer, met government election agents from all parts of the country yesterday to discuss arrangements for the contest.

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AFRICA SEES INDIAN ANGLE IN PROTOCOL

Possibility Noted of Local Immigration Question Going to League

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 4—The news of the signing of the protocol at Geneva only reached South Africa yesterday, and comment is rather guarded, in view of the scantiness of the news. It is realized, however, that the immigration clause gained by Japan is likely to have effect on Asiatic South Africa.

It would appear possible, says the Argus, in a leading article, for India now to approach the League of Nations and demand that the Indian immigration question in South Africa be decided there. All newspaper comment, however, insists that until the protocol is ratified by the various nations concerned, it will not be an accomplished fact. On the other hand, there is a genuine appreciation of the fact that the protocol may substitute the rule of law for the rule of force.

The Cape Argus says that if the risk of war be abolished or reduced to negligible proportions, arbitration will be the only way of settling disputes, therefore the protocol, whatever its shortcomings is a step in the right direction. There is nevertheless great uneasiness over the prospects of the Asiatic question being discussed by international jurists. The Prime Minister, General Hertzog, refuses to make a statement until further news is available.

Patrick Dunn, the Minister under the Smuts régime who dealt with the Asiatic question, in the course of an interview said that the protocol undoubtedly gives the widest powers to the League of Nations, and that it will have to be carefully scrutinized by Parliament. In the meanwhile, the Government is considering new legislation, limiting the activities of Asiatics here.

Germany Has Completed the Necessary Preliminaries

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 4—It is for purely mechanical reasons that the Reparation Commission has postponed its second announcement which should be made on Monday to the effect that Germany is carrying out its obligations under the Dawes report, and that preparations for the launching of the loan of 800,000,000 gold marks are completed. The delay sought by Owen D. Young is only for a week, and by Oct. 13 everything should be ready for the Reparation Commission to make its pronouncement. By next Monday should, as originally contemplated, have been possible the report that Germany has voted and promulgated the necessary laws, installed the executive bodies, constituted the new bank and railway company, and deposited the railway and industrial bond certificates, while contracts assuring subscriptions to the loan should be concluded.

Mr. Young says that everything possible has been done, but the legal examination is taking more time than was expected. It would be unfair to describe this postponement as a hitch in the working of the Dawes report. The work done is enormous, and it is not surprising that the time-table cannot be strictly kept.

Preparing Steps for Disarmament Conference

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 4—Preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the conference on disarmament which it is expected to hold here next year, as the outcome of the decisions of the Assembly just closed. The Council decided to constitute itself a committee for the purpose of carrying out the necessary preparations, and to hold its first meeting on Nov. 17, when it will draft a general program for the conference and concert plans for the economic and financial sanctions provided for in the new security pact.

Suggestions are to be invited from governments not represented on the Council and the secretariat will gather all the material necessary for the work to be accomplished. Furthermore the committee hitherto known as the temporary mixed commission on armaments will be reorganized under the name of the coordination committee, to assist in the preparatory work.

It will include the Council representatives of the economic, financial and transit organizations of the League and members of the employers and workers groups of the Labor organizations, together with military, naval and air experts and probably a certain number of legal and other experts.

The next ordinary meeting of the Council has been provisionally fixed for December 10 at Rome.

Protocol Seen as Advance

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4—The Dutch Government, while, convinced that the Geneva protocol in many respects is an important advance deserving recommendation, reserves the right to reconsider some points before finally binding itself.

TEACHERS SEEK LENIENT BOARD

Protest to Policies Taken Over Chicago Superintendent's Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Carrying opposition to the policies of William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago, over his head to an attack on the Board of Education which supports him, members of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, in a mass meeting held after school hours yesterday, adopted a resolution asking the Mayor to appoint four new board members in sympathy with the teachers.

There is one vacancy on the board and the terms of three members, supporters of Dr. McAndrew, have expired. Speakers at the mass meeting Miss Margaret Haley, business representative of the Teachers' Federation, and Oscar F. Nelson, alderman and vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, with which at one time the Teachers' Federation was affiliated, concentrated their fire on the present Board of Education. They declared it arbitrary and unwilling to give audience to citizens.

Referring to Dr. McAndrew, Miss Haley declared the teachers were "not making war on any hired man." The only reference to the superintendent in the statement to the Mayor, signed by the presidents of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers and the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers, was an indirect one:

"Every child of school age is entitled to have individual attention from teachers who are free from petty tyranny and the indignities of bureaucratic domination."

Provision of adequate school funds by enforcement of the tax laws was declared the main issue in this statement, which read:

"The Chicago public schools are facing an alarming shortage of funds due to failure to enforce the tax laws. Platoon schools, larger classes and all other shifts and makeshifts are shortsighted attempts to evade the real issue.

"The Mayor of the city, in a message to the City Council on July 2, 1923, presented a startling array of facts and figures, to show that an enormous amount of property escapes taxation. The teachers have worked, and will continue to work, to secure revision of our antiquated tax laws. Pending such revision, we will continue to insist that the present laws be enforced."

The statement was taken to William E. Dever, Mayor, during the meeting yesterday. Mr. Dever had declined an invitation of the Teachers' Federation to attend.

CHURCH SERVICE TO BE RADIOCAST

A simultaneous radiocast of the evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be made on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 7:30 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, by the Shepard Stores' radio stations WNAC, Boston, wavelength 278 meters, and WEAN, Providence, R. I., wavelength 273 meters. Another radiocast of the Sunday evening service will be made on Nov. 2. Attention is called to the fact that it is the evening service that is now being radiocast instead of the morning service.

AIRMEN REACH TURKEY

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4—The Dutch aviator Vanderhoop, and his companions, who are attempting a flight to Batavia, Java, arrived in Constantinople last night and left for Angora, the Turkish capital, this morning, it was announced by the Royal Air Company.

CONSERVATIVES REFUSE TO JOIN REICH CABINET

Chancellor Fulfills Promise —Social-Democrats Willing to Join Coalition

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 4—The Social Democrats and Conservative spokesmen were received by the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, yesterday, in pursuance of his plan of broadening the basis of the present Government coalition, by inviting both parties into it. While the Social Democrats declared that they were not opposed to this scheme under certain conditions, the Conservatives refused to bind themselves at all.

Optimists among politicians emphasize that their reply at least was not an unqualified refusal. The Social Democrats, however, demanded that the attitude of the Conservatives toward the Republic, toward the Washington agreement and toward other foreign problems be defined. So far the Conservatives have studiously and successfully avoided a reply to these questions. The Liberals still greatly mistrust the Conservatives on these points.

The Chancellor although skeptical regarding the Conservatives, feels himself compelled to invite them into the government, since they supported the London Agreement, and were promised seats in the Cabinet as a compensation. By asking the Social Democrats at the same time, Dr. Marx thinks he has found an exit from his dilemma. Either the Conservatives will refuse to join Labor in the Cabinet, then Dr. Marx will have done his part in the bargain by inviting them; or if they accept, their influence in the Government will be greatly lessened by the presence of the Social Democrats. Rumor has it that President Ebert is back of this ingenious plan.

ULSTER RECEIVED SOVEREIGNTY GRANT, LORD CAVE ASSERTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The constitutional aspect of the Ulster boundary question is not disposed of by the passage of the bill now before Parliament is the view emphasized in a letter from Lord Cave published here today.

This letter replies to the allegation that Ulster is not in the same position as the other self-governing British dominions whose territory cannot be curtailed without consent. Lord Cave takes the case of the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State as examples, and develops legal arguments to prove that if this allegation applies to Ulster, it applies also to them.

In the case of Ulster, he claims that there has been "for all material purposes the creation of a self-governing state within the Empire, and a grant to that state of a share of sovereignty, and such a grant when once made to freemen cannot be withdrawn at pleasure."

This reply from so weighty a legal authority is regarded here as important for two reasons. Firstly, because it strengthens Ulster's case for an appeal to the Privy Council against any decision the Boundary Commission may make; secondly, because it increases the difficulty of any eventual British action to render such a decision effective.

REICH BANK ASSUMES DEBT RESPONSIBILITY

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 4—The Bank of Industrial Obligations, which was formed for the special purpose of effecting the payment of internat and amortisation on the indnstrial debentures under the Dawes scheme, amounting to 5,000,000,000 gold marks, has informed the Reparation Agent that it is prepared to commence paying off this enormous debt.

This was done in rather a peculiar fashion. At first a gang of men appeared in the office of the Reparation Agent bearing a heavy, old-fashioned safe which they placed on the floor. They were followed by representatives of the bank who unlocked the safe and placed in its interior, documents stating that the Bank of Industrial Obligations accepted from that day onward the responsibility for paying off the debt of 5,000,000,000 gold marks. This was possibly one of the greatest financial transactions ever made.

FIGHTING HALTS NEAR SHANGHAI

Sporadic Outbursts Continue, However, in the Sungkiang District

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4 (*AP*)—A drenching rain along the battle fronts south and west of Shanghai where armies of rival provincial and military governors are fighting for possession of this city halted firing today, although sporadic outbursts continued in the Sungkiang district, 35 miles southwest of here, where an intensive engagement took place yesterday.

Japan Urged to Enter War

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (*AP*)—Five thousand persons, including members of the House of Peers and representatives attending a meeting in Shiba Park today, adopted resolutions urging the Japanese Government to interfere in the civil war in China as an ally of General Chang-Tso-lin, Manchurian leader, who is carrying on hostilities against the Peking armies for the control of the central government of China.

"The Japanese Government must carry out a policy in China independently of other powers," the resolution read. "This is made necessary owing to Japan's special position in China."

Major General Sato, retired, addressing the meeting said "Japanese troops should be sent to China before the Peking troops enter Manchuria," where Gen Chang Tso-lin rules.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM COMBATED IN TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 4 (Special)—The Opium Anti, a four-page special edition newspaper, recently has been presented in San Antonio by the Anti-Opium Publicity Board for distribution over the State of Texas as forerunner of a campaign against the use of narcotics in the United States.

The biggest fight is to be waged against the smuggling of drugs into Texas from foreign countries. The Opium Anti declares that it has become almost a recognized industry to make narcotics in foreign countries for illegal entry into the United States.

ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN BEGINS

LISBON, Oct. 4—The police are carrying out a vigorous campaign against anarchists, Communists and other persons avowedly intending to use force in an effort to overthrow the Government. Marquis da Costa, a Portuguese anarchist, said to have been recently expelled from Brazil as an undesirable citizen, has been arrested, while 300 bombs have been seized and thrown into the Tagus River.

LEAGUE SHOWS ARMS TRAFFIC OF $230,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

from France in 1920. Jugoslavia's imports of arms in 1920 totaled 30,883,000 dinars, including sporting guns and industrial explosives. This, calculated at the highest possible value of the dinar in 1920, represents no more than £150,000. The greater part of these materials came from Germany and Austria, presumably old stocks surrendered under the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1920 Czechoslovakia imported large quantities of rifles—value not stated—almost all being from Germany and Austria. Since 1920 its imports as shown by the official statistics have been negligible.

Much of Stores Already Used

Some of the extensive stores of arms built up in the period covered by the League's survey have undoubtedly already been dissipated.

Thus Spain bought from Great Britain in 1920-22 war material to the value of £695,000. The French and Belgian exports to Spain tell a similar story on a smaller scale; the United States also sent many tons of cartridges.

It is to be noted that the Spanish figures contain considerable quantities of firearms, "side arms" (bayonets, etc.), and cartridges from Germany. If these were not "old stock," and possibly even if they were, they represent a direct contravention of the Treaty of Versailles, which lays down that, as regarrs Germany, manufacture for, and export to, foreign countries of arms, munitions, and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited. Many importing countries, however, in addition to the two already mentioned—Spain and Jugoslavia—show imports from Germany of actual war material as distinct from mere explosives in their official statistics. Among them are Italy, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain and China. The quantities concerned are in most cases small, and such German statistics as are available here describe the arms as "sporting" which in the case of Spain and China at any rate, does not appear to correspond with the facts.

In the last-named country—China—the imports of arms rose from $240,000 in 1920 to $380,000 in 1921 and $940,000 in 1922. The greater part of these came from Japan and Hong Kong.

South American Republics Arm

Two neighbors in South America—Brazil and Argentina—were apparently both full of the desire to arm in 1920. Curiously enough their war appetites were in both cases decidedly on the wane in 1921 and about satiated by the year 1922. During the interval they bought between them about $3,000,000 worth of arms from the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and elsewhere. Unfortunately the statistics do not show which other South American states went through a similar phase, but it is clear that Colombia and Uruguay were in the British market on a considerable scale for miscellaneous stores in 1920, and in the United States market for various kinds of arms. After 1920 they almost disappear from the record. Brazil has had a revolution to deal with since she laid in stocks. So has Cuba, which, as already shown, was busy buying arms in 1920 from the United States, Belgium, and elsewhere.

Two other countries for which no tables are given, but which appear prominently in the export lists of other countries, are Greece and Turkey. Greece, in 1920 and 1921, was buying miscellaneous stores from Great Britain, small arm ammunition in 1921 from France, gunpowder from the United States. Greece is a poor country and the quantities were not large. Turkey bought from France in 1920 1800 metric tons of percussion caps and in 1921 57 metric tons of powder and 50 tons of cartridges. In 1922 the Turks drove the Greeks out of Asia Minor.

On Mexico the League's figures are silent. Spain sent some 30 metric tons of firearms in 1920 and 1921. Switzerland also sent 70,000 francs worth in 1921 and 1922. The only cartridges that can officially be traced to Mexico in the survey, however, were $8000 worth sent from Canada in 1922-23. The United States sent Mexico $55,000 worth of shells and loaded projectiles and $180,000 of gunpowder. The United States export of dynamite, value $2,800,000, was no doubt for industrial purposes.

The statistics in the volume—and there is nothing else—are necessarily incomplete. Only a few countries keep records which enable such tables to be compiled at all. They have been got together for the use of the League's temporary mixed commission on armaments which the League Assembly last year instructed to prepare "a new convention to replace that of St. Germain for the control of the traffic in arms." The previous convention, signed in 1919 by all the great powers, fell through, largely because it was not acceptable to the United States. The other manufacturing countries were afraid to ratify the treaty lest all the orders they refused should go to the United States. It was two years before the League Secretariat could get the State Department at Washington to take any notice of its invitation to discuss the matter afresh. However, an answer was at last forthcoming and the draft of a new treaty is now ready. If it goes the way of its predecessors, the arms traffic will continue.

JOHNSTOWN MASONS LAY CORNER STONE

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4 (*AP*)—High officials and members of the Masonic fraternity from all parts of the State were here today attending the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of a $110,000 temple for St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the United States, which was established by Sir William Johnston Bart, the founder of Johnstown, on March 17, 1766.

HUSSEIN'S FALL PUTS BACK PLAN FOR ARAB FEDERATION

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—Faced with a definite refusal of the British Government to assist him to repel the attack on Mecca and the consequent impending onslaught by the Wahabis, Hussein, King of the Hejaz, abdicated yesterday. What else is behind this dramatic development, whether it will end the conflict between the warring Islamic sects, remains to be seen.

Evidently, however, Hussein's own subjects have had a hand in the crisis, for they demanded his departure and the formation of a temporary government to undertake the defense of the country.

Hussein has been a dramatic figure in politics since 1916, when he led the Arabs against the Turks and considerably assisted the triumph of the Allied cause in the Near East.

He disappears under ignominious circumstances, the victim of both the prowess of a hated rival and the animosity of his own people. His fall is due to the inordinate ambition which brought him into conflict with other princelings in the peninsula. Having risen to fame as Great Britain's ally, he declared himself Sultan of Arabia, but faced with the opposition of other pretenders, he perforce contented himself with the kingship of the Hejaz.

Pivot of Great Scheme

Next he made himself the pivot of a great scheme for an Arab federation; finally, on the Turkish expulsion of the Caliphate, he proclaimed himself Caliph of Islam. All these successive aspirations increasingly embittered his adversaries and, immediately the Great War was over, Ibn Saud, chieftain of the Wahabis, commenced armed action against him.

While the Wahabis were animated by religious feuds, money and personal ambition seem to have been the principal motives. Hussein did not develop the system of extortion, which aroused the antagonism of his own subjects until deprived of the assistance of the British exchequer. Ibn Saud remained tranquil, until Great Britain ceased to pay him £60,000 annually.

Upon its cessation, Ibn Saud immediately attacked Hussein. These consequences were not foreseen in London, but Parliament was in no mood to purchase peace in Arabia at this price.

British Interests Safeguarded

The situation in Arabia is now thrown into the melting pot and the hopes for an Arab federation are relegated to the distant future. Hussein's two sons, Feisul and Abdullah, are rulers of Irak and Transjordania, respectively.

They cannot be expected to welcome Ibn Saud's pretensions and it would be strange, indeed, if Ibn Saud consented to the succession of either of Hussein's remaining sons to the Hejaz kingship. Such a development is scarcely worth fighting for.

The tendency here is to wait and see, confining British activities to the protection of essentially British interests.

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 4

Whether President Coolidge will to the defense of General Dawes a current question to which the ublican policy of silence yields answer in advance, according to mocrats who predict that the okhart demand for the retire- of the President's running te will promptly reach the list subjects not being discussed by ublicans in this campaign.

This list already is large, contain- as it does the League of Nations, Ku Klux Klan, the Mellon plan, ing of the naval oil reserves, sugar tariff, Forbes and Daugh- y. All these subjects constitute ublican taboos.

The Republican policy of silence matters of interest and concern the people is drawing Democratic acks as the campaign warms up. n W. Davis and other party kesmen seem determined to prod Republicans into words.

Davis on Silence

"No one can deny," said Mr. Davis, at the chief characteristics of the ent administration is silence. If dals break out in the Govern- t, the way to treat them is— nce. If petted industries make rbitant profits under the extor- nate tariff, the answer is—silence. the League of Nations or foreign wers invite us into conference on stions of world-wide importance, in the answer is—silence. If e and religious prejudices eaten our domestic harmony, the wer is—silence. If a wandering retary of the Navy plans a speak- trip in the west, as soon as the t is discovered he is brought back Washington and reduced to— nce. If a congressional committ wishes to investigate the treasury, answer is—silence."

The Democrats do not look for thing to come of the Brookhart mand and sincerely they are hop- that nothing will come of it. The ublican vice-presidential candi- e suits the Democrats quite well. the Republican speaking 'ace,' fighting General pleases us atly," said one headquarters Dem- rat. This Democrat went on to t out that Dawes broke Republi- silence on the Klan by speaking both sides of the question in ine, that he has antagonized Labor Republican progressives who ll have one foot on the party res- ation, and that he aroused the en- west by suggesting that reclama- projects ought to be restricted ause of the possible danger of rproduction. The Dawes speeches, said, might well be distributed by Democratic publicity bureau.

Convention History

is being recalled that Chairman ber, to whom the Brookhart de- nd was addressed, sought to keep es off the ticket when the nomi- tion of a Vice-President was dis- ing the Cleveland convention. present chairman of the Repub- an national committee was then Coolidge pre-convention man- r. As such he sought to bring t the selection of Senator Borah, o was understood to be the sident's first choice of a running te, although he was careful not express a preference publicly. en the Idaho Senator positively ined to run, Chairman Butler ned to Judge William S. Kenyon, mer Senator from Iowa. He did not far, however, because of the opposition to Kenyon of Secre- ry Mellon, Postmaster-General and several United States sen- s. The convention meanwhile determined to name Lowden did. But the former Illinois ernor would not stand hitched, the Butler forces concentrated Representative Theodore Burton Ohio, the Coolidge keynoter. n they failed. The convention ed to accept Burton just as it viously had refused to accept ayton, and nominated Dawes with- the consent of Butler or any er of the Coolidge managers, The President's friends in Cleve- d opposed Dawes on the ground t Labor was hostile to him, that was too reactionary for the ket, which needed a progressive order to preserve a balance; that intrepidity of speech and man- would disturb the tranquility of campaign, and that by disposi- tion and training he was not fitted for a subordinate position like the Vice-Presidency, in which a man must efface himself in order best to serve his chief.

Privately, the President's friends voiced the apprehension that Dawes would outshine Coolidge, monopo- lize the spotlight and act more like a man who was running for Presi- dent than a Vice-Presidential can- didate.

Strangely enough, attacks in this campaign against both the Republi- can and Democratic tickets are di- rected at the candidates for Vice- President rather than at the heads of the tickets. Charles W. Bryan has drawn the fire of the opposition just as has General Dawes. John W. Davis, however, has stood by his running mate loyally. Again this week he went out of his way to praise Governor Bryan. The name of Bryan is not popular in Maryland and the only Democratic troubles in this normally Democratic state is traceable to the New York conven- tion's selection of the Nebraska Gov- ernor to run with Davis, yet the Democratic nominee at Frederick last Wednesday told the Marylanders that he was proud to have his name coupled with Bryan's.

The Democrats feel that the Re- publican policy of silence is hurting the Republican cause. Notwithstand- ing the reticence of President Cool- idge and Secretary Hughes to com- ment on events in Geneva, the League of Nations has taken perhaps the longest step ever taken toward per- manent world peace. Notwithstand- ing the failure of the President to ac- cept the invitation of Mr. Davis to join him in denouncing the Ku Klux Klan by name, New York Republi- cans deemed it advisable to name the invisible empire in connection with their platform denunciation of reli- gious intolerance.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct 4.

The New York Democrats did the expected thing; and "Al" Smith, "vowing he would ne'er consent, consented."

Naturally, there is great enthu- siasm among the New York Democ- rats, meaning by that those Democ- rats who are associated under the well known emblem of the Tiger. There is satisfaction also among those Democrats who want to carry the State for John W. Davis; but it is satisfaction mingled with concern and not a little anxiety. The theory is that with "Al" Smith at the head of the Democratic state ticket, the Democratic national ticket and pros- pects are greatly strengthened. It is an extraordinary situation that a state ticket should be relied upon to carry a national candidacy to victory. Customarily one looks for the national ticket to help the state candidates through.

Whereas popular belief is that "Al" Smith has been nominated to pull the National ticket through to victory, the fact is that Smith has been pu up to save he Democratic organization in city and state— Tammany Hall, to be specific—from impending defeat.

New York Situation

The whole situation in New York is perfectly clear. So far as the na- tional ticket is concerned the State is lost to Mr. Davis. Charles W. Bryan and Senator La Follette at- tended to that. Mr. Bryan has com- pletely alienated the conservative element among the Democracy. That is to say, Mr. Bryan, plus the La Fol- lette assault on the Constitution, have made Democratic success in New York impossible. With specific reference to Mr. La Follette, the en- tire East Side constituency of Tam- many Hall is rampant for the La Follette-Socialist coalition.

Leader after leader has reported to Tammany Hall that the Davis candidacy is hopeless in the face of the La Follette emeute. All the re- ports from up-state are of the same tenor concerning Mr. Davis's chances On the other hand, the emergence of the attack on the Constitution as the cardinal issue of the campaign has solidified the Republican ranks, and at the same time has brought thousands of Democrats into line for President Coolidge.

All of the above had particular ref- erence to the situation as it existed just prior to the meeting of the Democratic and Republican state con- ventions at Rochester and Syracuse last week. It is the same today, only more so; but it had dominating in- fluence in shaping events at the Dem- ocratic gathering. This is the point. Governor Smith and his friends are already looking forward to 1928. Be- cause of that the leadership of Smith has to be maintained in the interim, else confusion or worse would set in, out of which might, and possibly would emerge a Hearst-Hylan leader- ship that wolud play hob with the present organization. Moreover, a new leadership of Tammany Hall has just been established and George W. Olvany is struggling to get an as- sured foothold in advance of the mayoralty campaign a year hence, in which, as I have pointed out before in these dispatches, Tammany will have much more at stake than it has in the success of any presidential candidacy.

The Fight Is On

Smith's nomination, therefore, was vital. He preferred private life and an opportunity to lay something by for his family. The logic of the sit- uation was so clear, however, that though he saw the pitfalls ahead, and knew perfectly well that almost as many enemies as friends were urging his nomination he took up the chal- lenge, and the fight is on.

In these circumstances, of course, the democracy which is embraced under the Tammany leadership, will do everything possible, and it is much, to put Smith across. If in the process John W. Davis derives any benefit, it will be all to the good. But, the Democratic effort, that is, the Tammany effort, will be concen- trated on a victory for Gov. Smith, first, last, and all the time for the reasons given.

Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy has taken fire from the battery to the Canadian border. He went through the Syracuse convention like a breeze. An interesting cir- cumstance is that his campaign is launched exactly 26 years following the nomination of his father for the same office. Under the leadership of young James W. Wadsworth Jr., he won without a struggle. Youth is in the saddle in this campaign. Down to the last man of them the Old Guard found themselves swept aside at Syracuse by the on-rushing in- sistence of the young men of the Republican Party, and pep is the one word that describes the situation as the Roosevelt campaign opens with a bang!

It is perhaps a little early to make predictions. Al Smith is not without inspiring qualities, and he too has youth on his side. And he is an experienced campaigner. The cam- paign certainly will not lack color; and, with "The Sidewalks of New York," awakening the echoes for Smith, and the Roosevelt cohorts answering back with "Hail, hail the gang's all here," it will not be with- out sound and fury.

PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 4.

Several reasons have been advanced to account for the delay of the Inde- pendent candidate for President de- laying his tour of the country. Nearly all of these reasons are imaginations of those who advanced them. A sea- soned campaigner like Robert M. La Follette does not go out into the mar- ket place to discuss his strategy nor shout his plans to those who are not bound to respect his confidence.

It has been said that he did not intend to make an extensive speaking tour because it was necessary to "conserve his strength." The itiner- ary of his speaking engagements for the present month, which has just been made public, embracing a swing across the country from New York to the Pacific coast and back again into New England, with speeches scheduled for every week day, re- pudiate that theory. Only one other presidential candidate of the present year has undertaken a more arduous task. Mr. Davis already has been on the go a whole month and will con- tinue his tour during October.

Another reason assigned for Senator La Follette's delay is that the Progressives did not have a "war chest" large enough to finance a long speaking tour. By a far fetched reasoning, there may be a little truth in that. The treasury of the Prog- resives is not over full. The party has received no large donations nor have they borrowed from banks or wealthy individuals the money to tide them over until the dollar con- tributions could be piled up to a respectable total. But on the other hand, there never has been a time in the last five or six weeks when there were not plenty of funds in hand to defray the cost of whatever traveling Senator La Follette might wish to do.

The Explanation

The real reason why Senator La Follette has not taken the stump before this, except for his appear- ance in Madison Square Garden in New York, is that he has been con- vinced by experience that a short, intensive campaign brings the best results. If it were possible to cover a field as large as the United States in two weeks, he would have pre- ferred to withhold his fire until after the 15th of this month. But four weeks is the very least he could allow and still reach all sections of the country.

In most other countries political campaigns do not last more than two or three weeks. Debates between the candidates and the parties are short and sharp. The voters are aroused to political thinking and their interest in such matters is held until election day. Candidates do not go on re- peating the same thing over and over for weeks and months until the elec- torate loses interest and grows le- thargic.

In the United States the electorate is aroused to political thinking by the national conventions. These are held in June, and more than four months must intervene before the election is held. In these three months the far- mer is engaged in his hardest toil, cultivating, harvesting and marketing his crops. To the urban population it is a time of outdoor recreation and vacations. Neither class takes more than a casual interest in political thinking. Their personal affairs seem to them more important.

As election day draws nigh, the people generally begin to reflect upon political issues and candidates. They begin to hear and read with real interest what the candidates have to say. If a candidate has been talking for a month or six weeks before the people take any real in- terest in what he is saying, they are not so likely to pay attention to him as if he had come to them fresh with his messages.

Campaign Strategy

Of course there are some millions of voters whose minds were made up long ago—perhaps even before the nominations were made—which ticket they would vote for. No amount of campaigning can change those votes, but they do not win elections. But to those who do not put their thoughts on things politi- cal until election day draws near, it is more often than not the fresh candidate, bringing a message that has not already gone stale by many repetitions, who wins their regard.

That is the strategy Senator La Follette has planned. That is the reason why he has refrained from going on tour until the last possible moment in the campaign.

At one of the early conferences at which the subject of campaign strategy was discussed, someone asked why the same reasoning did not apply to Senator Wheeler, who has been campaigning now for more than a month. The answer was promptly forthcoming. To the peo- ple of the country at large Burton K. Wheeler was merely a name—a name that had flashed across the po- litical firmament only as late as last January when he became prom- inent as the chief interrogator of the senatorial committee investigat- ing the Department of Justice.

From that time on he had been ma- ligned perhaps more than he had been praised, and the Republican forces against which he is in part contending now had been foremost in aspersing his character. It was felt that there was an immediate in- terest on the part of people in all parts of the country to see this man Wheeler about whom they had read so much. It was believed that this interest would not only cause the people to go to see and hear him, but also to remember what he said. It was thought to be good political strategy to take advantage of the great curiosity about Senator Wheeler.

Senator La Follette is in a differ- ent position. He has been before the country for many years. In po- litical campaigns and at Chautau- quas he has been heard by millions. His record goes back for 30 years. Josephus Daniels, one of the leading Progressive Democrats, had some thing to say about that in a speech at Salisbury, N. C., a few days ago, which he afterwards repeated in the leading editorial in his newspaper the "News and Observer" of Raleigh.

Tribute From Daniels

"As to the standing of La Follette and Wheeler, their record is seen in their votes in Congress and in their attitude," he said. "Let me first of all say, candidly and frankly, that in earnestly battling for a better chance for the men who toil the two candi- dates of the Third ticket have shown their devotion and readiness to fight. Labor owes them thanks as it does to all others who have stood against Privilege. I will go further and say that both are militant champions of the rights of labor to organize and to exercise legal remedy for the redress of grievances. Let me add also that the whole country independent of party owes both La Follette and Wheeler a debt of gratitude for their militant hostility to the stealing of the naval oil reserves and corruption in high places in Washington. La Follette and Kendrick were the first to call for investigation of the oil reserve spoliation and they held up the hands of Senator Walsh in uncov- ering the bribery and corruption at- tendant upon the crime against naval preparedness.

"I appeal to men who toil, whether in shop or factory or farm, in city, town or country, to study the records of the parties and their candidates before determining how they will cast their votes. Too much is involved for hasty decision or an unwise one. As for the Republican and Demo- cratic parties, their records are found in the laws of Congress and the ac- tions of their executives."

Washington Observations

Washington, Oct. 4

IF AND when President Coolidge appoints the agricultural commis- sion foreshadawed in his speech of acceptance, Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois—lawyer, dirt farmer, and millionaire—is said to be a candidate for the chairmanship. Behind the scenes something of a battle royal has been raging with regard to the prospective commission. The Presi- dent is said to be determined it shall be a non-partisan body. Some of those around him, more politically minded, have been urging a Repub- lican commission. It may be that Mr. Coolidge's resultant quandary is the cause of the delay in putting the inquiry into motion. Governor Low- den is president of the Wheat Coun- cil of the United States, head of the American Dairy Association, active in the Farmers Educational and Co- operative Union, and interested in half a dozen similar movements.

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Samuel Harper, professor at the University of Chicago, who occupies the chair of Russian language, litera- ture and politics in the institution launched by his father, is in Wash- ington, brushing up on Russian af- fairs. He pays a high tribute to the excellence of the State Department's system for keeping informed on So- viet developments. Although the United States has no relations with the Moscow Government, the "Divi- sion of Eastern European Affairs," Professor Harper finds, is as up-to- the-minute as if the United States had an ambassador in Russia and consular agents scattered all the way from the Baltic to the Sea of Okhotsk. Secretary Hughes' intelli- gence service seems to be particu- larly active in possessing itself promptly of Soviet official decrees.

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Washington on election night will keep one eye and one ear on presi- dential returns, and the other eye and the other ear on news from the gubernatorial front in New York State. "Young Teddy's" duel with "Al" Smith has all the indications of a hand-to-hand fight. Colonel Roosevelt's Washington friends say he won the nomination at Rochester because he was the only candidate with nerve enough to tackle Gover- nor Smith. Mr. Machold, Colonel Hay- ward, and the rest are understood to have hankered for the race only in the event Governor Smith was not to be the Democratic nominee. Colonel Roosevelt frankly is gambling on a Coolidge landslide in New York to defeat Governor Smith, just as the Harding landslide overthrew the Governor in 1920. Mr. Harding won New York State by a majority of 1,089,929, but Nathan L. Miller, Re- publican, defeated Smith on the same day by only 74,068. "T. R. No. 2" does not underestimate Governor Smith's vote-getting powers. But he also does not underestimate the President's strength in the Empire State.

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Thaddeus H. Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, who was the first to make use of Secretary Wilbur's undelivered speech, is relentless in a political fight. A southerner to the core, his ire doubtless was par- ticularly aroused against the Secre- tary of the Navy because of Mr. Wilbur's caustic references to the "Democratic south." Senator Cara- way's points on the floor of the Sen- ate and on the hustings are always scored by the use of bitter irony. He prefers it to outright invective and employs it mercilessly. The Arkansan is endowed with a Dixie drawl that is capable of giving an insinuating twist to even the sim- plest statement. He will be on the stump for John W. Davis in October, and Mr. Wilbur is in for some of Caraway's choicest taunts.

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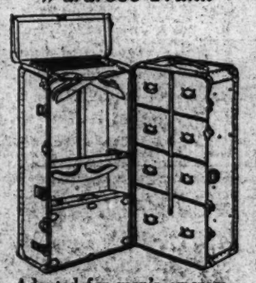
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SUNSET STORIES

Little Fables for Little Folk

1

JOHN and Joan were the Churchill twins. All the little neighborhood children loved being at their house to play, because there was always something new for them to do there. It was partly because Mrs. Churchill was the kind of mother who always helped them plan their games and plays, and was always ready with something new.

But one day everybody seemed to be busy with something else, and nobody came to play, and John and Joan turned to their constant partner with an expectant,

"Mother, what'll we play now?"

"Well, dears," she said, thinking, "did you ever hear the story of the hare and the tortoise?"

"I didn't," said John.

"I don't remember it," said Joan.

So Mrs. Churchill began to tell the story of Mr. Hare who was a great big Cousin Bunny, and Mr. Tortoise who was a great big Cousin Turtle.

"Mr. Hare was boasting one day of how fast he could run. He didn't think anyone would want to race with him because he was sure to win. Much to his surprise, of all people, Mr. Tortoise took the challenge. Mr. Hare thought this was a good joke, and he just laughed and laughed as he accepted it, crying:

"'I can dance around you all the way!'

"When the course was fixed, they started, and the Hare ran so fast he was soon out of sight, but still the Tortoise kept on steadily. Soon the Hare was so far ahead that he decided he could take a nap and still have time to win the race. This he did, but all the while the Tortoise was nearing the goal.

"When Mr. Hare awoke he was startled and surprised to see the Tortoise so near the winning post that he couldn't run fast enough to get there first, so the Tortoise won the race.

"'Perseverance wins the race,' he said to the Hare.

"Keeping right after it in anything wins, you see," added Mrs. Churchill. "And now let's play it."

"I'll be the Hare," shouted John.

"I'd rather be the Tortoise," said Joan.

"All right, Joan, get a big handkerchief and tie it around your ankles so you can only take tiny steps," suggested Mrs. Churchill. "We'll call the garden gate the goal," she added, making it far enough for John to get impatient for Joan to come, as well as far enough to try Joan's patience and perseverance.

Off they started, John racing at a great speed. Passing the maid he stopped and chatted; passing the kitchen he stopped to stick his nose in to smell a spicy tart, with a threat to come back for one when he had won the race. Then he went out into the garden, and decided he was to take a nap, so he wandered off into the shrubs near the wall and tucked himself down. But suddenly he heard the voice of the boy next door and climbed over into his garden for a chat.

Meanwhile Joan was creeping on slowly but surely. She had to keep steadily on her way with no time to chat or explain, or smell spice tarts. Nothing could take her off her path as she had not a moment to lose, so as she neared the garden gate, she expected John to jump out from his hiding place and make a desperate dash for the goal.

"Don't jump at me, John," she called, as though she thought it would end in a sort of tussle.

"Oh, say, I've got to go," cried John, clearing the wall with a leap. But Joan had reached the garden gate and had already won the race.

"You see 'perseverance does win,' John," she said, and she put her arms about him as though she almost wished he had won.

Radio Programs

For Saturday, October 11, and Sunday, October 12

Los Angeles, and those within radio distance of that city, are most fortunate in their opportunity to hear grand opera with famous artists carrying the principal rôles. Such voices as Tito Schipa, Giuseppe de Luca and Jose Mojica are not to be regarded too lightly.

Two years ago Signor Schipa sang with the Chicago Opera Company and invariably won unanimous approval from his audiences all over the country. On this date he will sing "Amico Fritz" with the Los Angeles Opera Company. Schipa is considered one of the promising tenors of the season and an effort should be made by all to hear him.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRO, Canadian National Railways, Ottawa, Can. (435 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dinner music by the Château Laurier Orchestra. Vocal and instrumental selections. Readings and talks. Dance numbers.

CRAC, LaPresse, Montreal, Can. (498 Meters)
7 p. m.—Stories in French and English.
7:30 p. m.—Rex Battle and his concert orchestra. Organ selection by Herbert Spencer and cello solo by Napoleon Dansereau.
8:30 p. m.—Studio concert.
10:30 p. m.—Joseph C. Smith and his dance orchestra, featuring George Fisburg, pianist.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)
7:40 p. m.—Concert by the Hotel Kimball Trio, Jan Geerts, violinist and director; Arnold Janser, cellist; Lloyd Stoneman, pianist (Springfield).
8:30 p. m.—Musical program by the Women's Philharmonic Orchestra.
9 p. m.—Program by the Weltman Conservatory Junior Orchestra and Band.
10 p. m.—Concert by Albert Edwards, baritone.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (379 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dance music and popular songs.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)
6-12 p. m.—Dinner music; adventure stories for boys, by Fred J. Turner; Charles Wold, player of musical glasses; Josiah D. Free, baritone; Nancy McCord, soprano; Virginia Masselink, pianist; Rubi Davis, violinist; L. Wolse Gilbert, pianist, and Abner Silver, popular singer; Count de Martini and his concert orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra.
9 p. m.—"The Cost to Business of Stolen Mail," by Owen A. Keen of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.
10:30 p. m.—Astor Dance Orchestra.

WHN, Loew's State Theater, New York City (360 Meters)
2 p. m.—"Personal Chats of Screen Life," by E. S. Colling, movie critic of the Evening Post.
8:15 p. m.—Arthur Stone, pianist.
8:30 p. m.—"Goodnight Children," by Elizabeth Morrison-Jones.
8:45 p. m.—Tom Bracken and Bob King, popular songs.
9 p. m.—Pergola Brothers, accordian and banjo selections.
9:45 p. m.—Fitzpatrick Brothers, in old-time medleys.
10 p. m.—Baseball statistics by Al. Munroe Elias.
10:05 p. m.—Lillian Havel, popular soprano.
10:15 p. m.—Victor Wilbur, baritone.
10:30 p. m.—Charles Degele, violinist, with Segerer Brothers in zither selections.
11 p. m.—Jimmy Clarke and his entertainers.

WOR, L. Bamberger Co., Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.—Recital by Lena Kaufman, violinist.
8:15 p. m.—Baritone solos by Rabbi Joseph Glushak—Congregation Talmud Torah, Newark, N. J.
8:45 p. m.—Recital by the David Margulies Trio.
9:30 p. m.—Judge D. R. Williams, former secretary of the Philippine Islands' Commission, and author, will talk on the "Philippine Islands in the World's Affairs."
9:45 p. m.—Concert by the Lamberti Trio.
10:15 p. m.—L. Patrick Green, author of "Major" stories, and a resident of South Africa for 20 years, will tell of the "Diamond Merchants of South Africa."
10:30 p. m.—Ben Friedman Entertainers.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner music by the St. James Dance Orchestra.
7 p. m.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories.
8 p. m.—"The Ballet and Its Development in America," talk by Florence Cowanova, premier danseuse.
8:15 p. m.—Al Zemsay and his orchestra in a symphonic dance program.
9 p. m.—The Mason-Heflin Male Quartet, composed of Roy MacClellan, first tenor; Frederick Ainne, second tenor; Albert Hirst, baritone; Henry L. Booth, bass. Assisted by Natalie Reider, pianist; Flora Ripka, accompanist.
10:05 p. m.—Dance music by the St. James Dance Orchestra.
11:05 p. m.—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.

WRC, Radio Corp of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Bible talk.
8 p. m.—Song recital by Fanny Shréve Heartsill, soprano.
8:30 p. m.—Song recital by Francis P. Heartsill, bass.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Uncle Kaybee.
7:45 p. m.—Lew Kennedy will sing several popular songs. Miss Irene Sättler, accompanist.
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.

KDKA, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (326 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:15 p. m.—The children's period.
7:45 p. m.—World's Uniform Sunday School Lesson, by Carmain Cover Johnson, teacher, and editor of The Christian Outlook.
8:15 p. m.—Feature—"Heinze Demonstration Program."

WTAM, Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
9 p. m.—Willard Studio: Dance program by the WTAM Dance Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WLAG, Gold Medal Station, Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Imperial Quartet.
11 p. m.—Sam Heiman's dance orchestra.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Salvation Army Band.
8:10 p. m.—Travel lecture, Dr. Max Henius, Scandinavia.
9 p. m.—Weekly Chicago Theater review.

KYW, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert.
8 p. m.—Musical program.
9 p. m.—Readings.
9:55 p. m.—Late show.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
8 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Mardi Gras (diversified talent).

KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (546 Meters)
7 p. m.—Orchestral music and specialties radiocast direct from Missouri Theater.

WSB, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)
8 p. m.—Porterdale, Ga., old-time string band.
10:45 p. m.—Journal Hired Help skylark.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—One-hour concert by the Sylvian Trio: Miss Fannie Elizabeth Stoll, director and violin; Miss Myrt Chrisman, flute; Miss Evelyn Kaiser, piano. Baritone solos: Addy Britt of New York City, playing his own accompaniments.

WFAA, News-Journal, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Musical recital presenting Miss Elizabeth Gay Jones, pianist.
11 p. m.—Adolphus Orchestra.

WHB, Sweeney School, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Algernon Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., of London, Eng., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano number. Address: Fourteenth of a series of talks by speakers from the editorial staff of the Star. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. Music: Fritz Hanlein's Trianon Ensemble, Hotel Muehlebach.
11:45 p. m.—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players; Eddie and Bobbie Kuhn's orchestra.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
9 p. m.—Varied musical program.
11 p. m.—Wowl frolic.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
10 p. m.—Dance music by George Olsen's Metropolitan orchestra.

KFO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Art Weidner and his popular artists. This dance orchestra plays dance music at the Fairmont Hotel every Saturday night.

KFE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (468 Meters)
2 p. m.—Los Angeles Grand Opera Company, "Amico Fritz," with Tito Schipa, Thalia Sabanieva and Giuseppe de Luca; and "Gianni Schicchi" with Giuseppe de Luca, Myrtle Donnelly and Jose Mojica.
8 p. m.—Varied musical program and dance music.

KHJ, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters)
6 p. m.—Art Hickman's Concert Orchestra, Edward Fitzpatrick, director.
6:20 p. m.—Children's program.
8 p. m.—Program presented through the courtesy of the Continental National Bank; arranged by Thorlief Olcese.
9 p. m.—Program presented through the courtesy of the Greater Westlake Business Association.
10 p. m.—Art Hickman's dance orchestra, Earl Burtnett, director.

FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Canada (425 Meters)
4:30 p. m.—Sacred concert.

WEEI, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (306 Meters)
4 p. m.—Organ recital, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Musicale.
7:3 p. m.—Mark Strand Theater program, New York City.

WBZ, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Religious services.
3:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
9:30 p. m.—Vocal selections.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Religious service.
9:30 p. m.—Sunday evening concert, WIP Symphony Orchestra.

WGR, Federal Tel. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
3 p. m.—Vesper services.
7:30 p. m.—Evening services.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WLAG, Gold Medal Station, Minneapolis, Minn (417 Meters).
8 p. m.—Mrs. Melvin A. Campbell, contralto; Eléanor Freemantel, accompanist; Elsie Wolf, piano; Marion Bernstein Bearman, violinist.

WLW, Crosley Radio Corp, Cincinnati, O. (423 Meters)
11 a. m.—Religious services.
8:45 p. m.—Concert by the Western and Southern Orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)
11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Religious services.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
10 a. m.—Religious services.
4 p. m.—Concert program.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert of classical music.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
9 a. m.—Radio Chapel Service.
3 p. m.—Evening services and concert.

WHO, Bankers' Life Co., Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Musical program by the Radio Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

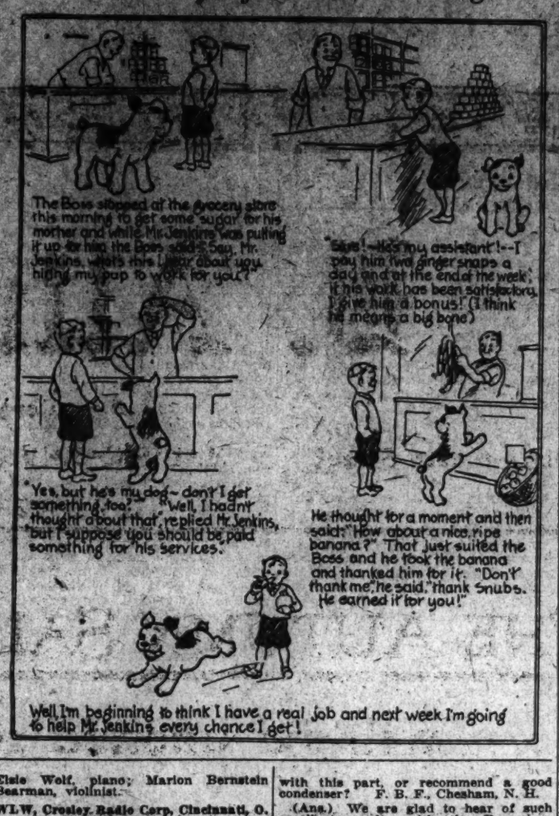
KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Church services by the Portland Council of Churches.

KGO, General Elec. Co., Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)
11 a. m.—Religious service.
3:30 p. m.—Concert by KGO Little Symphony Orchestra, Carl Rhodehamel conducting, assisted by soloists and speaker.
7:30 p. m.—Evening service.

KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
11 a. m.—Undenominational services.
3:30 p. m.—Concert by Rudy Selger's Orchestra.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
10 a. m.—Religious services.
7 p. m.—Concert.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Question Box

228. I have been using a Browning-Drake receiver, built from the specifications published on the Radio Page of the Monitor, and consider it the most remarkable set I have ever seen or listened to. With 22 stations listed in one evening including Havana, Cuba, St. Louis and Chicago, I added seven more the next evening, and was able to bring in Cuba again at the same dial settings. Another evening I waited for WSAI in Cincinnati to sign off, and then brought in KGO, Oakland, Calif., and held it for an hour and a half. This performance is all the more remarkable because there was something wrong with my first condenser. As it had no effect on the tuning it was left at zero all the time for best results. Can you tell me what is wrong with this part, or recommend a good condenser? F. B. F., Chesham, N. H.

(Ans.) We are glad to hear of such excellent results with the Browning-Drake receiver. As the good weather is starting, more and more reports of excellent results are coming in. In view of the fact that your first condenser was not operating, the results you had were certainly remarkable. The difficulty probably is caused by a high-resistance joint in the antenna circuit. Examine this circuit carefully and also the condenser to see that it does not short-circuit the antenna coil. The circuit was originally built around the National condensers and vernier dials but any good low-loss condenser such as the Cardwell or Hammarlund, with an efficient vernier dial, will do.

Freedom in Library Asked for Public

Central Institution Advocated With Qualified Official to Control District

GLASGOW, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—In his presidential address to the forty-seventh conference of the Library Association, recently held in Glasgow, Prof. R. S. Rait, who occupies the chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow, advocated the system of open access to the book shelves as the most efficient stimulus to intellectual interest.

Speaking of "The Layman and the Librarian," he said that the layman expected the librarian to guide him in the selection of books; and in return the layman should see that the librarian was adequately paid. The professor thought some phrase, such as qualified librarian or chatered librarian, should differentiate the highly-trained official from the mere amateur or casual laborer.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, secretary to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, speaking of the administrative side of library work, said the small town was unable to meet the expenses of a library from the rates, and he advocated a central library in a county or district with one qualified librarian in charge of a number of smaller libraries with the co-operative system of lending books.

Mr. Savage of Edinburgh, stated that the French Government at one time assisted in the building up of libraries of French literature in the United States, Great Britain, and other countries, but at present the resources for the purchase of books by the Government were so limited that the work could not be continued.

John Minto of Edinburgh spoke of the institution in 1919 of a School of Librarianship at University College, London, toward which the Carnegie trustees made a grant of £1500 annually, for an experimental period of five years. The trustees and the university senate had arranged to provide for another five years, and a permanent endowment fund was being raised.

About 400 delegates from all over the United Kingdom, including visitors from the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Holland, and Norway attended the conference.

BIGGEST "GARBANZO" CROP FOR MEXICO

GUAYMAS, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Approximately $3,000,000 will come this season to the planters and warehousers of "garbanzo," the chick pea produced in the river valleys of southern Sonora and principally exported by sea to Spain and the West Indies. The 1924 harvest was one of the best in the history of the industry. Steamships loading "garbanzos" in the Bay of Guaymas have required the help of hundreds of laborers, decalling old time activities at this port. At the new port of Yavaros, also, steamers are taking off pea shipments.

President Alvaro Obregon, formerly a "garbanzo" planter, was one of the leading organizers of the export association. He is a native of Huatabampo, Sonora, near Navojoa, the center of the pea growing region.

The Ruralist and His Problems

SOME farm editors are quite disturbed over a suggestion they attribute to Henry Ford, but which was certainly not original with him, that many small farms should be consolidated into a few larger ones. Most of the farm paper editorials protest against any project that would make for fewer farm owners. They resent the substitution of a farm labor class for a farm-holding class. Some of the things they fear, in some instances, have already come to pass. The country life movement today is largely a lament for decaying rural institutions and shrinking country communities.

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Yet these protesting editors have relatively little to fear. Corporation farming, in one form or another, has been often advocated, occasionally tried, and sometimes successfully. Small farms are being brought together to make larger farms all the time. Individuals and corporations have both succeeded and failed in supplanting "one-man farming" with large scale operations. Large orchards are sometimes managed by hired superintendents for corporation proprietors. Some dairy farms are operated by milk distributors, though their dairy production is probably in most cases only an incidental object of the corporation. Onions in Texas and the Connecticut Valley are grown to some extent under corporation management, and have been for many years. Wheat farming and livestock ranching by managers for large holders are familiar in the west.

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But large scale farming has never held its own in America, save on slave-operated cotton and rice plantations before the Civil War. Modern invention paradoxically has brought in an era of smaller rather than larger farms. Modern farm machinery somewhat assists the agricultural schemes of the corporation mind, but it is a relatively scant help. For as compared to its effect on industry, modern mechanics has made slight headway in speeding up agriculture. A tractor plows more land than a team of horses, but its superiority is measurable. It will produce no more crops in a season. And this failure is the safeguard of the small farm. Farm machinery makes possible more extensive farming but does little to make more intensive farming profitable. And it is by intensifying industry that machines have piled up wealth for corporations.

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Industrialization of agriculture will be slow therefore, because it is relatively unprofitable. A million dollar corporation will turn over its investment much more rapidly making breakfast food from corn than in raising corn. Agriculture, despite modern inventions, remains almost, if not quite, the least remunerative of enterprises. It offers, in return for unremitting toil, a home, and a living, and certain attendant amenities those who love the country. T away the latter which may be chief rewards—and they must be ta away from the absentee corpora proprietors and farming leaves scant returns of actual wealth. must be much harder to obtain. a much rarer commodity, and the wards of industrial investment mu depreciated, before the small hold need greatly fear the competition the great corporation in agricultur

Much greater dangers to the s cess of the small farmer lie in common tendency to farm on too sm an area and to depend on too crops.

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Corn belt and cotton belt are millar terms to even elementary s dents in American geography. United States Department of Ag culture now recognizes a sorgh belt. It is the southern half of Great Plains where the climate especially suited to this saccharo forage plant. Sorghum is also tensively grown in the corn states in the southeastern part of the cou try, but as other crops are genera more profitable in those regions, commercial production of sorghum confined to the southern plains. sults of a long period of experimen tion with sorghum by the Federal partment of Agriculture are contain in its bulletin 1260, just issued.

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"A brief description of the m common varieties of New York 'ap apples" as listed by a New Y pomologist, makes a record of 27 ki of apples. All but six of these describes as "dessert" apples, ap ing a word that has become a part the terminology of the systema pomologist in a technical sense, wh he explains, "is an old usage of word dessert, by dessert appl meant one suitable for eating cooked."

DOUGHBOYS SETTLE IN ALBER

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 25—M than 40 doughboys, former memb of the American Army, have sett in northern Alberta, this fact co ing to light through their appli tions in connection with their service.

Jordan Marsh Company

Antique Room

Fireside Fittings of Old New England

Just now, "When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock," one joyfully responds to the invitation of the open fire with its customary fittings.

And, today, as in the old days, the cheer of the hearth-fire flickering upon ancient firedogs is just as potent — the comfort wrought by the warming pan is quite as welcome.

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New York City

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that we hesitate to mention them for fear you will think it a misprint. But they range from

11.50 for a 2.6 by 4.0 rug to 46.00 for a 5 by 9 foot rug

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ORIENTAL RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR

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The foundation stone! Incident in the use of GOLDEN RULE PURE WOODS is the evidenced permanency of this wonderful rule.
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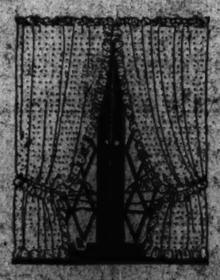

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Progress in the Churches

The Presbyterian board of Christian education has published a report of the "findings committee" of a Presbyterian Student Conference, held at Saugatuck, Mich., Sept. 3 to 8, at which were discussed the questions of "What is wrong with the church from the students' viewpoint? What can the church do to remedy these inadequacies? What can the students do to help the church?" Students from 25 colleges and universities attended the conference.

The students recommended that these "inadequacies" be remedied: 1. Poor teaching. 2. Misstated creed. 3. Overconservatism in taking a definite stand on present-day world issues. 4. Lack of union within the church. 5. Lack of sympathetic understanding of the student by older members. 6. Compulsory measures in campus worship. 7. All vocations not fairly emphasized by the church as channels of expressing the Christ point of view. 8. Controversy between modernists and fundamentalists.

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Approximately 300 pastors, denominational officials and laymen are expected to attend the annual convention of the North Carolina Presbyterian Synod which will be held in Washington, N. C., Oct. 14 to 16. Leaders in the denomination throughout the south as well as the State, including officials of the Presbyterian schools and colleges, are to be present. Speakers will include several missionaries home on furlough from foreign lands.

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The Community Church of Boston, which has met for several years in Steinert Hall, is beginning a new era in its new home in the Copley Theater. The change of location has been made necessary by overflow audiences, according to church officials. This religious project was started in January, 1920.

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The Seamen's Church Institute, one of the philanthropic enterprises of the Episcopal Church in New York City that has had a notable career in ministering to the sailors who crowd that port, is out to raise $1,000,000. If it gets the money it will build a 13-story annex, which will increase the lodging capacity from 584 to 1500 and so make possible caring for those who now are being turned away because of lack of room.

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Olivet Institute, the outstanding Presbyterian social and religious center in Chicago, plans to break ground early this fall for the first unit of its new plant, a chapel. Eleven old houses and buildings are to be torn down, giving the church a 275-foot frontage upon which to build. There are to be three $100,000 units—a church or chapel, a general educational building, and an athletic and social building.

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A missionary who has attended the summer conferences for Japanese students at Tozanso, near Fujiyama, ever since they were started in 1889, states that the one held last summer surpassed all its predecessors in value, the Christian Century reports. The attendance was slightly smaller than in the past, but was rigidly restricted to men from colleges and professional schools. The consideration of Christian life work became the main theme of the conferences, and the students arrived at a clear conclusion that Christian living calls for a complete break with non-Christian business morals. The missionary reported most of the men as "remarkably fine and sympathetic" toward America's immigration problem.

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By means of a traveling exhibit of church art the Episcopal diocese of Colorado is seeking to educate the members of its constituency as to the finest values in church planning. Each diocese in the United States was asked to send pictures of its finest two churches, which then were framed to make transport easy. The architects of the new Washington cathedral contributed 16 pictures of various parts of that great structure, and there were examples of woodcarving, furnishings, lighting fixtures and similar matters. The exhibit, first shown in Denver, is to be shown throughout the diocese.

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Business firms of Philadelphia have united to publish a full-page church directory in one of the daily newspapers of that city. Promoters of the plan intend to give a free advertisement to every church of every denomination in the Saturday edition of this newspaper.

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Metropolitan Methodist Church, Detroit, held its last service in its temporary tabernacle on Sept. 7; then the congregation marched to its new $1,500,000 edifice. Only the Sunday School part of the new plant has been completed, but services will be held there while the church proper is being pushed to completion.

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A summer center for the various activities of the Buffalo area of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be established at Round Lake as a result of action taken at a meeting here Thursday of committees of the area. The territory affected takes in all of New York State, western Massachusetts, and that part of Vermont west of the Green Mountains.

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The numerous ancient churches in the City of London, many of them Wren's, which, although services are held regularly, have for the most part very few worshipers, present a problem for which many solutions are suggested. The latest proposal is that they should be utilized for luncheon hour accommodation for girl clerks. The Council of Social Service reports that business girls find it extremely difficult to obtain lunch under satisfactory conditions. It is urged that the sites of some churches might well be used as women's restaurants, under such modifications and conditions as the church might prescribe for social service.

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Elgin Cathedral recently celebrated its 800th anniversary, and Dornoch Church, Sutherlandshire, has observed its septcentenary. Only the tower of the original cathedral at Dornoch remains.

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St. Mark's Methodist Church, New York City, recently broke ground for a new edifice which will occupy an entire city block. This congregation, composed of Negroes, is one of the largest in the denomination of which it is a part.

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When the Federal District Court began its sessions in Boston last month, the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight, pastor of King's Chapel, was invited to inaugurate the term with prayer.

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Another example of the social influence of Christianity is seen in the accomplishment of six Presbyterian missionaries in Guatemala in producing tracts and hymns for the 200,000 Mam Indians of that country.

MOTORISMS

A CLOSE analysis of export figures, shows that American motor passenger cars and trucks, are being absorbed in countries all over the world more and more every day. One American automobile was sold abroad for every nine put into service in the domestic territory during the first six months of this year. The percentage of exported cars and trucks to total production was almost 9.5. Since June, truck and bus shipments have shown a distinct gain. Passenger car exports are running much the same as in 1923, during the present period. For the entire year, however, the figures will total much higher.

Automotive equipment from the United States has been exported this year more than ever before in the history of the industry. This is due to the fact that American service stations are established all over the world, that British and continental cars and trucks are using parts made in this country, such as tires, tubes, carburetors, wheels, axles, and bearings. Ford has a new assembling station in South Africa, which is taking care of business which normally went to Canada for assembly. The South African plant is under the direction of the Canadian Ford Company. The parent Ford Company has new plants at Stockholm, Sweden, and Santiago, Chile. In Australia, the vast majority of cars and trucks in use are American made. Shipments to Great Britain are increasing every day, now that the tariff question has been definitely settled. From present indications 1925 will be by far the most important export year since the foundation of the automobile industry.

Salon Nov. 9 to 15

From Oct. 21 to 27, there will be held the Transportation Show, under the auspices of Motor Truck Industries, Inc., at the American Exposition Palace, Chicago. This show is growing in importance every year, and the exhibitions of motor trucks, tractors, and agricultural automotive accessories will be intensely interesting, not only to farmers, but to the ordinary visitors as well. Many foreign representatives of the motor industry are keenly interested in this show, and will attend in numbers.

In New York, from Nov. 9 to 15, at the Hotel Commodore, the Annual Automobile Salon will be held. From present indications some very exclusive foreign custom jobs will have space there, together with examples by body makers in this country, whose work is famous all over the world.

At the Coliseum, Chicago, the annual show and convention of the Automotive Equipment Association will be in progress from Nov. 10 to 15. This meeting, looked upon as of very little importance, only a few years back, has grown in importance, so that it rivals the big National Automobile Show, to be held Jan. 21-31, in the same building and the First Regiment Armory.

The annual passenger car show, at Olympia, London, dated from Oct. 17-25, is going to be the most interesting ever held in Great Britain, not only on account of the splendid showing of British cars and accessories, but also because of the special Continental and American jobs, made especially for this exhibition. Coming as it does, right after the Paris show, the French entries will have an added interest to American visitors, especially, who were unable to attend the Grand Palais meeting.

Buenos Aires Show

The Grand Palais, Paris, will house the showing of motor trucks, stationary engines, garage tools and machinery of all kinds, from Oct. 22-31. Because of the growth of the American service idea amongst dealers on the Continent, this show ought to be very valuable from an educational standpoint.

In Buenos Aires, from Nov. 9-19, the annual automobile show will be held, in the Pabellon de las Rosas, under the auspices of the Automovil Club Argentino. Last year this exhibition was a very great success, and judging from the interest displayed, space will be at a premium long before the opening date. As usual, American jobs will predominate.

The 1925 national automobile shows, held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, will be the greatest expositions ever held in this or any other country. This is silver jubilee year, and every branch of the industry is working together, on a common ground of understanding. At New York from Jan. 2-10, the booths will all be located on the main floor of the Bronx Armory, with accomodations for visitors in the galleries. At Chicago, from Jan. 23-31, the entire show will be housed in the Coliseum, including the South Hall, formerly the Annex, the Greer Building, adjoining the South Hall, and the North Hall at the other end of the Coliseum. There will be 66 spaces for cars, and 245 spaces for accessories.

There is a sport type car made in France, which seems to be meeting with favor in Great Britain and Continental countries. The body is designed along racing lines, with aeroplane fenders, wire wheels, and bucket seats. The engine is 8 h. p. four-cylinders, having side valves operated through rocking levers, and the gear box has three speeds going with the crank-case as one unit. The head has a very large water space with forced lubrication, because of the action of the front wheel brakes, which tended to empty the big end troughs.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Arthur Norwood, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Emily H. Norwood, St. Petersburg, Fla.
William G. Coffman, Great Falls, Mont.
Margaret C. Jaycox, Monrovia, Calif.
J. Shephard, Asbury Park, N. J.
Mrs. J. K. Johnson, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Agnes Swingler, Leicester, Eng.
Mrs. Edith H. Johnson, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Ellen W. Probst, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
Princess Frances R. Golitzuis, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
Eddy W. Baker, Mount Union, Ia.

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Two Thousand
Persian Rugs
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Three Hundred
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Music News of the World

A Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Sept. 20

DICTIONARIES, said Dr. Johnson, are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true. Dr. A. Eaglefield-Hull, the general editor, and his editorial committee, Sir Hugh P. Allen, Prof. Granville Bantock, Mr. Edward J. Dent, and Sir Henry J. Wood, explain that the object of "A Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians" (London: J. M. Dent & Sons. 35s. net. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) is to supply the musician and the general musical reader with "a concise and practical survey of all modern musical activities." Its backward range has been fixed at or about 1880, and this enables the reader to trace the immediate evolutive growth which has flowered into polymodality, pentatonia, expressionism, atonality, and other strange musical blooms. To borrow Dr. Johnson's metaphor, we can by referring to this dictionary tell the musical time, even if, as the wise man of Lichfield warns us, it cannot be expected to go quite true.

To many people, and the present writer is among them, any kind of dictionary offers fascinating reading; one can, with a clear conscience, dip—which the dictionary itself defines as "to look cursorily or skippingly into books."

Orchestral Color

The first dip into "A Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians" was a fortunate dip, for it brought Sir Henry Wood's admirable article on "Orchestral Color and Values." "Color" is one of the most distinctive achievements of modern musical art. This new conquest of sound, says Casella, has progressed with gigantic strides during the last 30 years and "by its aid music has acquired an infinite amount of innovation, and widened the field of its resources . . . It is difficult to deny that the science of tone-color—a science so closely resembling chemistry—is at present the most powerful and progressive mainspring in music."

One is delighted to find Sir Henry Wood tilting against the old superstition that all compositions for the orchestra should stand or fall by the "black-and-white" test of the pianoforte, and also against the tendency, often impaired by financial frugality, toward economy of orchestral material. It is true, he writes, that nothing is more educative than to draw the last breath of life out of the so-called chamber orchestra, but for further progress courage and adventure are necessary. Sir Henry will not entertain the idea that Wagner and Berlioz exhausted the orchestral palette and believes that a new technique for the orchestra offers "a far wider field than the new technique for keyed instruments which attracts so much interest." He is convinced that the modern orchestra will so develop that, as advantage is taken of rhythmic possibilities, the composer will be able practically to change the organism of music. One regrets that space forbids quoting in full the constitution of his ideal combination—it should, as he says, inspire music which would be "a wonder of color."

Harmony

The article on harmony was written not by a single author, "whose views, however interesting, might be one-sided, but by a committee which included the composers, Béla Bartók, Arnold Bax, Eugene Goossens, Vaughan Williams and Granville Bantock. A proper system of harmony, the authors state, should claim no more than to be an observation and generalization of the facts. "It should not lay down a priori rules and prohibitions." Shades of Ebenezer Prout and Macfarren! How are the mighty fallen! Fully illustrated with modern examples, this article is a triumph of compression and directness.

Hugo Leichtentritt's essay on Busoni has a special interest. The short paragraph devoted to the operas arouses a keen curiosity in "Doctor Faust," which the composer himself considered to be his chief work. Herr Leichtentritt tells us that Busoni objected to the veristic conception of opera, as also to the Wagnerian methods. He saw "as fit objects for musical treatment only those based on the supernatural, magical, mythical, fantastic or the mere 'play.'" The three works antecedent to "Doctor Faust" are in direct descent from the old Italian commedia dell' arte.

Surprising Ommissions

There are also some surprising omissions. The gramophone and the radio find a place; but the pianoplayer, in which Stravinsky and other composers see great possibilities, and the music of the cinema, which, every day, is influencing the musical taste of millions, are both ignored. What perhaps is more singular is that the editors should have overlooked the claims of ballet—a synthetic form which, judging by the output, has a strong attraction for the modern composer. Another "missing" article should in future editions be found under the heading "Promenade Concerts." Apart from a line or two under "Queen's Hall Orchestra" this remarkable feature of English musical life is unaccountably neglected.

It would be easy to challenge many of the critical estimates of composers and their works; and if space is to be taken as a measure of importance there are some ludicrous disparities. For example, quite a large number of violinists will find to their astonishment that inside this dictionary, if not out of it, they outrank Kreisler, of whose compositions only an operetta and the string quartet are considered worthy of mention. Elgar deserves more space—space that is often wasted on people whose distinction might be described as without a difference. Many well-known names are absent. And occasionally there are signs of hurried writing—as in "English Choral Music" and "English Opera."

Further dips into what, as a whole, is a very instructive and useful book, show more excellences and—the best dictionary cannot be expected to go quite true.

Some Crystal Waters Programs

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 1

MISS CRYSTAL WATERS, the soprano, permitted me to interrupt her at her studio today, while she was at work on her programs for the coming season, and to make inquiries concerning both her choice of material and her process of getting pieces ready for performance. In the same way, a violinist let me talk with him week before last, in the midst of his sorting new sonatas and selecting specimens for production. With equal kindness, again, a composer admitted me to his shop a month ago and discussed an unfinished score with me, going so far as to reshape a detail or two of his design and to reconsider certain particulars of his scheme of tone-coloring right before me.

CRYSTAL WATERS

The Italian School

Persons who are engaged with the synthetic side of affairs, such as artists, should know that they can do a great service, if they will, to those who are committed to the analytical side, such as critics. They need not, indeed, be too precise about it. The architect may keep matters like blue-prints and calculations of weights and tensions to himself, if he will but allow us to be lookers-on, even if very idle ones, when he begins laying down his foundations and setting his structure up. To illustrate by a special, random experience, nothing ever fell within the purview of my information on the subject of Arctic travel that signified so much as the sight I once had of a couple of men in a shipyard, hewing out a mast for a Polar exploring party's vessel, and keeping their axes true to a line of I recall not what Oregonian length.

Had I gone to see some singer this morning by appointment made a long time ahead, the outcome, I am sure, would have been an interview. Premeditated talk, however, was what I wanted to avoid; and Miss Waters graciously acquiesced in meeting me on an hour's notice. She was taking up with her accompanist some of the songs which she is to present in Boston on the evening of Oct. 23. She sang the "Nevicata" and the "Nebbie," by Respighi; and the "Rispetto," op. 12, No. 1, and the "Rispetto," op. 11, No. 1, by Wolf-Ferrari.

Between numbers, she called my attention to vocal and interpretative problems, and allowed me to say whatever occurred to me about the compositions, as standing for the present-day Italian school. She observed that Respighi was expressive, though difficult; and that Wolf-Ferrari was charming, though from the modernist standpoint a little reserved. It was my opinion that the difficulty with Respighi, especially in "Nevicata," arose from his determination to write an air of a definite style, never mind what happened, either to the poet's words or the singer's voice. It was my view with regard to "Nebbie," that Respighi wrote under the plain influence of Brahms, especially in his passages of semi-recitation. Wolf-Ferrari struck me as by odds the more original of the two composers in point of melody and the more subtle in point of construction. But the fact remained—and that was the only one of any importance—that the four songs make an admirable group, or will make one when presented according to the actual recital plan, with the Wolf-Ferrari ones first and the Respighi ones second.

Historic Recitals

Miss Waters, I found, is planning a series of historic recitals. Is not Mme. Clara Clemens, the contralto, doing something of the same sort? Really, I suppose, a series of histotric programs is but the usual song recital program extended. For nearly ever singer begins with old pieces and follows the development of vocal art down through the nations and the centuries. What interested me was Miss Waters' idea of an American program. It includes, if I understand her without mistake, some of the Southern Appalachian folksongs gathered together by Olive Dame Campbell and Cecil Sharp, some of the Kentucky Mountain songs in the Wyman-Brockway collection, some of the Vermont songs in the Sturgis-Hughes collection and some of the French-Canadian and Creole songs that G. A. Grant-Schaefer has edited; and besides them, songs by Crist and Cadman, and trivial songs by the jazz writers.

Woman Composer Honored

Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, C. B. E., From a Portrait by John Duncan, R. S. A.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—After a lifetime dedicated to music, and especially to the folk songs of her own country, Mrs. Marjorie Kennedy Fraser has been honored by the King with the order of the C. B. E.

Mrs. Kennedy Fraser is not only a distinguished musician, but she has collected and published the songs of the Hebrides, which otherwise might have been lost, and Scots folk music left the poorer. Her father was a well-known Scots singer, and Mrs. Tobias Matthay is another member of this gifted family.

Mrs. Kennedy Fraser and Prof. Granville Bantock have together written an opera which is shortly to be produced. This opera, "The Seal Woman," has been on the way for seven years. It is now to be produced by Barry Jackson in Birmingham. It follows on the lines of "The Immortal Hour," and includes many of the songs of the Hebrides.

The Berlin Musical Season Opens

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Sept. 15

THE Berlin musical season has just begun. What does "musical season" in this town mean? It meant, until the Great War, a continual shower of music, which, for the musical critic, was very difficult to cope with. But it had the advantage of keeping him busy only in the evening and of lasting only from the end of September till Easter.

Since the war, the Berlin musical season, like many other things, has undergone a great change. Though political events have done much to turn public attention from artistic life, the interest in musical things has increased more and more, till at last the musical season has passed the bounds established by custom and now extends from September to July. Even the summer months are filled with music. Musical festivals like those held by the Prince of Fürstenberg in Donaueschingen call musical critics who are interested in modern art to pronounce their verdict on the activity of the younger generation.

The invention of the Rentenmark having brought about new conditions, our hopes are being nourished by the reappearance of some artists whom we had long missed. I don't mean to say that the presence of this or that artist makes a musical season, for, after all, the musical atmosphere of Germany still exists as the natural result of long development and a gradually grown musical culture. Many artists are only swimming on the surface of musical life. But there are others we cannot dispense with, because of the enlargement of our artistic views furnished by them. Of course it is very pleasant to hear a voice like that of Sigrid Onegin, who made her career in Germany, but has now gone to America. With all her vocal power, however, she is not one of the singers who move one most deeply, though she shows both knowledge and expression in her delivery. It is her custom to appear in the principal towns of Germany before collecting the ripe fruit of her triumphs in America.

Much more interesting, however, was Ossip Gabrilowitsch's conducting of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. This may be called an artistic event, for Gabrilowitsch, who had, long before the war, acquired the reputation of being one of the best pianists in Europe, has in the meantime become one of the most distinguished American conductors. He has conducted the Detroit Symphony Orchestra for several years.

His style is irreproachable, and the intensity of his feeling cannot be surpassed. Though a Brahms devotee, and not decidedly modern in his views, he is the exponent of an art which found its great master in Artur Nikisch, namely, the most expressive and at the same time the least external art of conducting.

Chaliapin, who was greeted by a hall filled mostly by Russians, could not but disappoint those who, from a famous singer, first of all expect a great voice. It had been great 15 years ago. Having become a legendary figure during the war and the revolution in Russia, where he alone dared to emphasize his individuality, Chaliapin, the great Boris, never fails to excite the curiosity of the public. It was, however, some time before his charm began to act upon his hearers. They admired his expressive power, though part of them could not understand a word.

The boundless enthusiasm of the amateurs of good music has made this society possible and seems almost to guarantee its success. But of Russian. It was his face and his hands that completed the interpretation which, after all, was more dramatic than lyric, thus leaving behind it all the experiences of Berlin concert rooms, where style is considered to be the first quality of an artist. Evidently this is not Chaliapin's principal virtue, at least on the concert stage.

Another artist of international reputation, Pietro Mascagni, has made his appearance in Berlin, or rather in Charlottenburg, where a house of gigantic proportions, hitherto devoted to the exhibition of motor cars, is the scene of his artistic activity. As in Vienna, he is giving also in Berlin some performances of "Aida." It cannot be denied that in this hall, with its 12,000 auditors, half of whom certainly do not see much of the performance, great effects are obtained by the wonderful arrangement of the second act finale, where many hundreds of people are moving on the stage. There were some beautiful voices in the cast. Zenatello, Mme. Gay-Zenatello, Borchese, are names to be kept in memory. The conducting maestro, with his rhythmic energy and fine temperament, is the best part of the performance.

Society to Promote Good Music for the Phonograph

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8—A new step has been taken in the popularization of chamber music in England by the formation of a small society for the purpose of recording for the phonograph the best music under the most favorable conditions and at a minimum cost to members. It is perhaps unfortunate that Compton Mackenzie, the editor of that entertaining monthly review, The Gramophone, should have chosen so high-sounding a title for his society as The National Gramophone Society, seeing that his intention appears to be to confine his activities for the present to the production only of string quartets; but in leaving himself a loophole for the development of his scheme in every direction in which an outlet for semi-private recording is indicated, he is erring on the safe side.

He is wise at any rate in limiting his society to a thousand members and in promising them no more than two new records a month; and he is fortunate in having secured the Spencer Dyke Quartet for a start with Beethoven's "Harp" Quartet (Op. 47) and Debussy's Quartet in G minor (Op. 10). For the Spencer Dyke Quartet holds a very high position.

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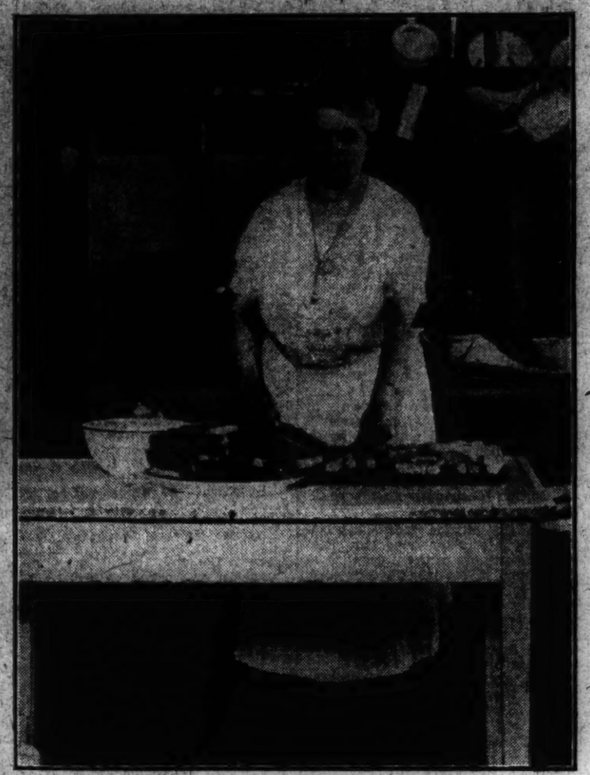
P. & A. Photos

ABOUT 3000 miles were flown and 2000 photographs taken of 625 square miles before this record-breaking aerial map of New York City and its environs could be patched together and completed. Mayor John F. Hylan (extreme right) and Murray Hulbert (pointing) recently accepted the map on behalf of New York City from Sherman H. Fairchild (second from right).

"SOME fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth." This photograph was taken by an American relief worker in the Holy Land. It is one of several which were based upon native life in Palestine to illustrate certain of the Bible narratives. Here, certainly, is something of the setting for the Parable of the Sower. Here, too, is background for many descriptions of the Holy Land.



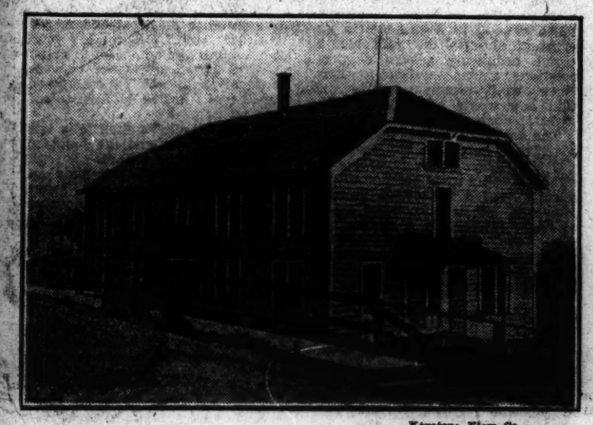
P. & A. Photos

IF IT was good politics for the head of the national Republican ticket to be photographed in sundry "back-to-the farm" poses, that party's candidate for Secretary of State for New York can be pardoned for being "snapped" in a role not calculated to lose many "kitchen votes." Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, who aspires to guide New York's State affairs, is dean of the College of Home Economics at Syracuse University.

THIS picturesque unit in the water supply system of the ancient town of Valencia, Spain, is a peculiar type of wheelbarrow with holes in the top to hold securely the earthen water jugs. The water system illustrated here bids fair as a runner-up to the goat-skin system in vogue in the Near East.

P. & A. Photos

CHICAGO'S North Side continues to reach its steel and terra cotta fingers up into the blue. The photographer has given us a view of the great metropolis from its highest point, from the huge gold cross atop the Temple Building. The massive structure at the edge of the lake is the Furniture Mart, which, from the standpoint of floor space, is the largest building in the world. The building under construction at the left is the Tribune Tower. Directly in front of it is the Wrigley Building and its twin, the Wrigley Annex. Opposite and to the right is the London Guarantee Building, and the building at the right is the Bell Building.



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P. & A. Photos

IT'S apple-picking time in Surrey. The four Lingfield lassies setting out jauntily for the orchards with their ladder and baskets appear to have discovered how to make work a pleasure. Fair English orchardists are not infrequently seen doing their bit at this time of year, and this wholesome example already has spread to America.

"MOUNTAINS are the beginning and end of all scenery," Ruskin once wrote. And so the Appalachian Mountain Club members here found them in their long trek through the west. These active climbers have just returned to their homes in the east from a five-week tour through the Canadian Rockies, the Yosemite Valley, Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods and Pikes Peak, under the supervision of Harvie M. Whitney. The group is here shown resting on one of the western peaks, where the "mountain breath" [illegible]

"UP MT. MANITOU by car road," was one of the objectives of the Appalachian Mountain Club during their western tour. The incline road on this Colorado peak is noted as the highest and longest in the world.

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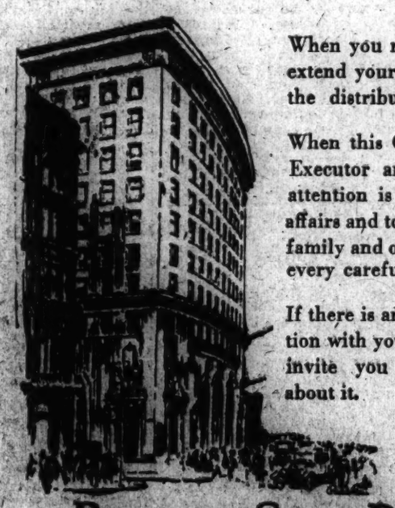

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

What Russia Must Do to Be Saved

Russian Debts and Russian Reconstruction, by Leo Pasvolsky and Harold G. Moulton. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. $3.50.

RUSSIA, even under the Tsars, wasn't a paying concern. That, and a new argument for entering into negotiations with the Soviets, looking toward a resumption of trade, are the outstanding points of the study of Russia's financial condition compiled by Leo Pasvolsky and Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics.

Russia slumped into debt in the Japanese War and never had financial ability enough to pull itself out again. Before the World War the writers show it had a regular annual deficit, and kept up headway only by new foreign loans. After the war it went into insolvency without a struggle. War debts were piled on it, the Bolsheviki spent what gold there was, and now the financial fate of the Nation is virtually in the hands of the outside world.

That the outside world controls Russia's fate is the important point that the authors of the present work seize upon in the last page or so of their valuable treatise. They are perfectly impartial about it. They do not advise or recommend as they hold out the three courses of action toward Russia to which they declare the other nations are limited.

First, there may be a do-nothing policy, they say, with Russia left adrift. Russia would be forced to lie in the bed it made for itself. The country's great potentialities would be lost to the world indefinitely.

Second, there may be exploitation by concessions, with the debt problem left unsolved. Such is the policy pursued by the Soviets so far. It is a policy of "sharp bargaining" by "special profit-seeking interests," the authors say, which would at best make of Russia another China or another Turkey.

The third possibility is that the rest of the world will settle the Russian problem by direct negotiation "just as soon as a responsible government accepts the fundamentals which ordinarily govern economic relations among civilized nations." Russia would remain a sovereign nation and would be restored to its rightful economic place.

The authors find that without regular trade surpluses Russia cannot pay its debts. Under favorable circumstances its trade balance will not greatly exceed 100,000,000 rubles a year and this is only large enough to cover interest on a reconstruction loan of about 1,400,000,000 to cover interest on a reconstruction loans, the authors say. Russia cannot recover economic stability.

R. L. S.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Wireless Possibilities, by A. M. Low. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Best Sermons, 1924, edited by Joseph Fort Newton. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Helen and Others, by Marina Winter. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Arnold Waterlow, by May Sinclair New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Rambles in Old London, by George Byron Gordon. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Grenfell, by Fullerton Waldo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Grandpa and the Tiger, told in words by Constance Heward, told in pictures by Lillian A. Govey.

Barrett Wendell and His Letters, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $4.50.

Critical Studies of the Works of Charles Dickens, by George Gissing. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.

Tony Sarg's Book for Children. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. $2.75.

The Road to Beauty, by Mabelle Burbridge. An adventure in rejuvenation. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. $1.75.

The Flower Shop, by Marion Craig Wentworth. Boston: The Four Seas Company. $1.50.

Roses from My Garden, by Gertrude Capen Whitney. Boston: The Four Seas Company. $2.

Man Before History, by Mary E. Boyle. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Valley of Color Days, by Helen B. Sandwell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

Billy Mink, by Thornton W. Burgess. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Friends of Diggeldy Dan, by Edwin P. Norwood. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

Egyptian Tales of Magic, by Eleanore Myers Jewett. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Children of Ancient Greece, by L. Lamprey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Story of a Boy Genius

Rimbaud, The Boy and the Poet. By Edgell Rickword. London: W. Heinemann. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $3.50.

IN THIS useful book Mr. Rickword tells the well-known story of the uneducated boy genius whose influence on modern poetry is one of the most remarkable incidents in French literary history. Of Rimbaud Mr. Rickword says in his preface:

"He never regarded literature as a profession, though he had a familiarity with classical and modern literature remarkable for his years. He wrote always as a poet to satisfy a secret impulse. When this impulse failed to find satisfaction in literature, he had no interest to continue writing."

Mr. Rickword's English falls lamentably at times, and his judgment at others, but on the whole his treatment of the subject is refined and agreeable—giving one the beauty and interest of the story without undue emphasis on the sordid side of Rimbaud's strange life.

The atmosphere of 1870 is admirably expressed, and all the effect those vivid days had on the turbulent nature of the young poet who was in Paris during 1871.

A little later Rimbaud sent some of his poems to Verlaine—and after some correspondence was invited to stay with Verlaine and his young wife.

"They had been prepared to receive a young man, even a very young man, but they had not expected the gawky boy who now confronted them. Their momentary embarrassment was no doubt appreciated by Rimbaud, who was not one to accept criticism with gratitude."

Mr. Rickword goes on to describe the development of Rimbaud's friendship with Verlaine and his life in the Latin Quarter—his break with Verlaine—his wanderings through Europe to Africa.

The book is divided into three parts: "The Boy and the Man," "The Poet" and an appendix containing English versions of Rimbaud's poems. "Sensation" and "Les Chercheuses de Poux," translated by T. Sturge Moore, are done best. The others are inadequate.

Mr. Rickword does not quite rise to the occasion of becoming the English authority on Rimbaud. His book is in many ways an excellent picture of the poet's life, but his prose is sometimes so clumsy as to make reading difficult. Still, the material is excellent and accurate, though here again one may rebuke Mr. Rickword for not sufficiently acknowledging his evident source of information—M. Patterne Berrichon, whom he hardly mentions.

A Village Diarist

The Diary of a Country Parson, the Rev. James Woodforde, 1758-1781, edited by John Beresford. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $4.20.

THERE have been plenty of diarists and epistolists, beginning with the immortal Pepys, to tell the story of seventeenth and eighteenth century England as it was lived in cities and in the seats of the mighty. But of village life, which in those days made up the greater part of England, there are few records. The complete diary of the Rev. James Woodforde covers nearly every day from 1758 to 1803. The manuscript, running in clear, tiny handwriting through 68 booklets, is in the possession of Dr. R. E. H. Woodforde of Ashwell, Herts, nephew, four times removed, of the diarist.

With Dr. Woodforde's permission, Mr. Beresford has here transcribed the most characteristic passages in the portions covering the years from 1758 to 1781, bridging gaps by brief summaries, and interspersing a few historical notes, all with the purpose of showing the character of the diarist and his time in intimate detail. It is a full record of village life in the second half of the eighteenth century, written by a man in a position to see most of its aspects, the village parson.

James Woodforde came of clerical stock. His ancestors and kinsmen had been clergymen for a century. He was born in 1740, at Ansford, Somerset, and was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. For 10 years he was curate in Somerset, most of the time for his father. Later, he returned for a short time to Oxford, as Fellow and Proctor. In 1774, he became rector of Weston Longville, a village of some 360 inhabitants in Norfolk, where he lived until 1803. Except for his years at college and an occasional journey, his entire life was spent in a village.

The portion of the diary which Mr. Beresford has given us begins with the young man's admission to Oxford at the age of 18. At that age he was laconic and recorded mainly his receipts and disbursements, among them 2s. 8d. for a pair of curling tongs, £1 1s. for a "wigg," and a penny for nosegays. We learn much about the curriculum of Oxford in those days, a rather meager diet.

Mr. Woodforde did not marry. He seems to have enjoyed ladies' society, but his one love jilted him and he remained single.

Standards of living, amusements, the relation of one rank in the social order to another, education, modes of travel, law enforcement, politics in the eighteenth century—these are matters of history which become clearer to us as we see how they affected the life of this country parson and his neighbors.

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A Brief for Protection

Trade in the Balance. Protection or Free Imports? By W. A. S. Hewins. London: Philip Allan & Co. 8s. net.

A POLICY that shall "pave the way for the restoration to the British family, economically at any rate, of our great sister country across the Atlantic" is claimed to be set forth by W. A. S. Hewins in his new work on tariffs.

The policy which Mr. Hewins advocates is that of the protectionist. He develops with lucidity and force the proposals on which British Conservatives went to the polls and were defeated at the last elections. He holds that the British elector may yet come round to them. He gives masses of carefully compiled statistics to prove what few free traders deny, namely, that protection might benefit individual British industries at home, and provide an effective weapon against hostile tariffs abroad.

He makes little attempt, however, to controvert the free trader's reply. This is, of course, that these advantages would be purchased at too great a price in the case of a country like Britain, which must sell its manufactures in the markets of the world in order to live, and can do so successfully only if it has cheap living and cheap raw materials at home.

The crux of the question is whether protection would increase the cost of living and therefore of production. Here Mr. Hewins is unconvincing. He states that tariffs would "stop the unfair competition which is causing unemployment at the present time," but he does not show in detail why this should be the case.

His work is valuable, however, as a powerful exposition of the possibilities of tariffs as a factor in world affairs.

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Browsing in the Bookshops

IN LONDON, as in many English-speaking capitals, books are often as not bought and sold not at the booksellers, but in such unlikely places as the drapers, the stationery and fancy goods dealers, and in corners of the great department stores.

A stranger to English habits might assume that books must be so profitable to the seller that all these incongruous, non-literary trades were scrambling for a share in the harvest; but the exact contrary is the truth. We all read, and yet the demand for books is neither large enough nor steady enough to support bookshops wherever there is a considerable population. Even in the wealthier suburbs and the residential parts occupied by leisured people the trade constitutes usually a side line worked by some enterprising general trader, and the bookshops proper survive either because they occupy some especially favorable spot, or in virtue of traditions which make them interesting to the bookish, or because the owner gives them a unique and attractive atmosphere.

✧ ✧ ✧

Atmosphere is important, because the genuine booklover is an exorbitant customer, and refuses to regard the buying of a book as a simple commercial transaction. He resents receiving his book of poems or memoirs, his copy of some old dramatist or, equally, a volume just new from the press, at the hands of some smart young assistant who plainly cares no more for books than for hardware or grocery. What he likes is a place where he can wander from room to room, and examine and taste books old and new at his leisure; and if in such a place he can gossip with a proprietor of the old-fashioned sort, who deals in books because he understands and likes them, his happiness is complete.

Bookshops of this kind exist in the most unlikely neighborhoods; in the East End, in the dreariest suburbs, and in the most fashionable streets. One might guess 100 times without discovery what attracted Mr. Edwards to do business in the Marylebone High Street, the most undistinguished, characterless street in London. Nevertheless, in this out-of-the-way quarter, inconvenient to reach and surrounded by foodshops and cheap drapers, he has contrived to make himself known to the bookmen not only of London, but of the whole Empire and of America. Even a glance into his window tells you that in this desert of the commonplace you have stumbled upon an oasis. It displays always a collection which excites your interest, and hints that this secondhand bookshop is not quite as other secondhand bookshops; and you will discover the reason why it is different as soon as you have the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the proprietor.

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Hatchard's of Piccadilly has more attractive if not more definitely bookish surroundings, and has the advantage of old traditions as well. You can see the portrait of John Hatchard, the founder, as you go in, on the ground floor. Hatchard set up his bookshop a few doors away from the present site in 1787. He was followed by his son Thomas, and with Thomas the dynasty ended. But the business passed in the old-fashioned style to an apprentice, who had risen after long service to be manager. This was Edwin Shepherd, apprenticed to the firm some 70 years ago, who became joint proprietor in 1891. His two sons now rule in his stead.

The ground floor is given up to new books, and here you can buy anything from the latest best-seller at 7s. 6d., to a complete "History of Tennis" at £6.6.0. There is plenty to browse upon here, but the rooms upstairs are more attractive. You reach them now by a staircase, a convenience without which the firm contrived to exist for 150 years.

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Here is the spoil from a hundred dispersed libraries: here are all the oddities of the world of books. As a curiosity one might pick out the Astrological Almanacs for the year 1693, bound up in contemporary red morocco with "Poor Robin," and the Chapman and Traveller's Almanac. There are 10 volumes of this work, at two guineas; they might prove tough reading. Tougher still, because of the author's wilful archaism, are the 16 volumes of Burton's "Arabian Nights," which cost £50, though you can have a reprint for a quarter of the price. You might perhaps lay out your money better on the French translation of J. C. Mardrus, which costs 18 guineas in a similar number of volumes.

But these are books for wealthy collectors, for whom, too, there is a complete first folio edition of Ben Jonson at £30, and many another costly treasure. But there are plenty of books for light purses as well, and first editions of some of the moderns can be had for a few shillings. You can find Conrads, Kiplings, and Moores, all priced at less than a sovereign; there is a first edition of Meredith's "Essay on the Uses of the Comic Spirit," priced at eight shillings, and a guinea will buy even a Disraeli first edition. But this is a market in which prices are hard to explain. Masefield "firsts" are relatively dear, and Stevensons in some cases relatively cheap, and the bargain hunter has little to guide him. Perhaps he might do worse than invest three guineas in the four pages, unbound, of Conrad's preface to his wife's cookery book, of which a hundred copies were issued bearing the author's signature.

H. W. S.

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A Forgotten Civilization

Angkor the Magnificent, by Helen Churchill Candee. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $5.

IT WAS only as long ago as 1907, says the introduction to "Angkor the Magnificent," that Siam transferred to France the territory which contains the ruins of the old Khmer civilization which a French naturalist had found hidden in the jungle, very much like the castle of the sleeping princess in the nursery tale. Here had been "one of the most grandiose cities of antiquity, Angkor Thom," with adjacent temples; and here "the race called Khmers lived a life of luxury, pomp and display which has not been exceeded at any time in any part of the world."

Enough is now known about them to provide an incomplete history running from about 500 years before the Christian era into the fourteenth century, when the Khmers disappeared and the jungle began to grow around Angkor Thom. In course of time the jungle came to be inhabited by a race which may or may not be descended from the Khmers, which knew of the temples and palaces, and regarded them as having been made by gods.

Then in the nineteenth century came the astonished naturalist. Our present author says that "the man, in a trance, flew back to the coast and told France of his discovery," which, taken literally, would have been as remarkable as anything the natives believed about the ruins. Other explorers followed, and the first complete plans of the ancient buildings were made in 1900, the French Government meantime negotiating with Siam, unappreciative overlord of Angkor Thom, for the restoration of this province to Cambodia, which was already within the French Protectorate.

It is to Angkor Thom that the author of "Angkor the Magnificent" takes her readers, helping the text with some 79 excellent photographs and a map which shows the geographical position of these wonderful ruins on one page, and presents opposite it the picturesque likeness of just such a pirate junk as the modern traveler may meet on his way there. Angkor Thom is off the beaten track of tourist travel; but already one rides about part of the ancient city in a Ford car. The French are clearing up the jungle, so that the photograph of the temple of Angkor Vat, rising in its odd beauty on the far side of its moat, looks much as it must have looked to the Khmers who built it.

A good deal of what is now known about the ancient city is owing to the recently translated report of a Chinese Ambassador, Tcheou-Ta-Kouan, from the court of Kublai Khan, who visited it in 1295. "It was a long way to come by junk and sampan," says our author, "down the coast and up the river, with no propelling force but wind and muscle.

"The ambassador meanwhile went through the same mental processes as we ourselves. Tcheou-Ta-Kouan revelled in the strangeness of all he saw. . . . He wrote a diary. . . . Reconstructing the picture from the ruins, we see the Sino-Mongol Ambassador approaching the Terrace of Honor on a suave, bright morning arrayed in the superb raiment which has ever been associated with the ceremonial life of his country. He mounts the steps of the stone elephants, passes between the upraised Nagas and insolent lions, and approaches a window of gold. There behind the dazzling curtain rests the great Khmer king. When the right moment arrives, agile maidens, jewelled, perfumed, and flower-decked, draw aside the curtains and the king is revealed within the gold frame of the window. And thus the Chinese Ambassador saw him." Royalty was royalty in Angkor Thom.

The photographs give an excellent idea of the ruins, and the author has woven into her description what is known and surmised of the life that once filled them. The wooden structures that no doubt once housed the humbler population have long since vanished, but the sculptured walls retain their carved pictures, and the author, looking about her in a native village, finds "striking similarities between the details of daily life now and those pictured in the bas-reliefs." But these details are not those that characterized the life of the Khmers who built Angkor Thom; and the king who used to ride out on his elephant, on which also "an illusive maid was perched there like a butterfly," busy (unlike a butterfly) with waving fly-brush to keep the flies off royalty, has ridden his elephant into oblivion. Except as we find him in a colorful and enjoyable travel book.

R. B.

Books and Their Makers

MORE than 300 titles from the American and English catalogues of the Macmillan Company are included in its new 50-page booklet of books for boys and girls. Here, indeed, is a contribution to both the coming Children's Book Week and the holiday season itself. If we were a child we shouldn't be very unhappy if this were the only book we got during our own week. For it is delightfully made, with descriptions and illustrations, including 16 full-page pictures.

✧ ✧ ✧

Obviously the beset editor will be unable to review all the books enumerated in this Macmillan list for children, but among those deserving special mention are surely the six new volumes added to the attractive "Children's Classics." These include George MacDonald's "At the Back of the North Wind," "Robinson Crusoe," "Granny's Wonderful Chair," "Tales on the Fiord," "The Listening Child," and "Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes." These are classified by ages and are sold at $1.75 each.

✧ ✧ ✧

Also especially attractive are the six new volumes of "The Little Library," which include Padraic Colum's "The Peep Show Man," Christina Rossetti's "Sing Song," and Mrs. Craik's "The Adventures of a Brownie."

Followers of American college and school football will welcome the appearance of a new edition of "Football and How to Watch It," by Percy Duncan Haughton, Harvard '99, who coached the Harvard varsity eleven from 1908 to 1916 with great success and is now developing the gridiron players at Columbia University for the second successive year. When the first edition of this work appeared in 1922, it met with instant success, and the 1924 edition, which is profusely illustrated with action pictures taken in some of the big games of the past few years, as well as diagrams illustrating formations, is sure to take with those who follow the game as spectators. Mr. Haughton has shown that he is as well qualified to help the spectator in understanding and enjoying the game as he is to develop championship elevens. The book is from the press of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and sells for $3 net.

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THE HOME FORUM

What the Poetry of France Owes to Ronsard

[Translations done for The Christian Science Monitor.]

"WHEREVER French poetry is cultivated at this day," writes Prof. Valdemar Vedel in the Danish monthly, Tilskueren, "preparations are under way to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of Ronsard."

Professor Vedel's study of Ronsard is more than a mere tribute to the poet. It is a contribution to world literature. He says of Ronsard's poetry:

"Like a new, rich music, a pictorial blending, a spring-time of enthusiasm and energy, of tenderness and gaiety, it captured in its day the last of France's Valois. . . . And after the ray of light from the 'Pleiades' poetic rule quickly went out, during two centuries. It broke forth once more, a hundred years ago, with romanticism and has since then developed only in splendor for the poets, from Banville to Heredia, Moreas to H. de Regnier. And in spite of Boileau's disclaimer, literary research more and more has reached the conclusion that acknowledgment is due Ronsard as the one who opened the way for the newer poetry of entire France. Notwithstanding many miscalculations his energetic labor resulted in a genuine latinising of French and a Frenchifying of the antique cultural heritage.

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"The great event of his youth was his initiation into the ancient poetry of Greece and Rome, his ambition to present the France of Marot and Rabelais with a dignified and scholarly poetry which could enter the sanctified path of the ancients and eclipse the fashionable Italianism at court. From boyhood he had lived and served at the court of the Valois. Descended from a proud but poor nobility in the provinces, at the age of ten years he left the ancestral castle down along the Loire to take service with the royal house, as his father had done in his own time both in the Italian wars and later as the trusted follower of the princes in the Madrid prison. The festivities of the Fontainebleau court early fascinated the juvenile eyes of the page and the riding and military exercises in the courtyard of the Louvre had no more enthusiastic participant than he. As attendant on a princess he witnessed Mary Stuart's wedding in Scotland and later accompanied ambassadorial representatives on various journeys. But more than sports and dancing the lad loved verse and music. As so many others at court he sang and strummed French 'chansons,' and read the old rose and knight romances. But a comrade at court, an Italian, early showed him the way to Italian and Latin poetry."

Professor Vedel gives a detailed account of the factors that entered into Ronsard's poetic development, how the humanistic official, De Baif, whom Ronsard had accompanied on a journey, gave the youth permission to take part in the studies in Greek and Latin that the young Baif was following under the guidance of the learned Dorat in the home in the University quarters.

"After the passing of De Baif," writes Professor Vedel, "these study hours were continued in 'College Coqueret' which Dorat took charge of, and some of Ronsard's most splendid recollections about his contemporaries and friends center here. He shared room and bed with the young Baif. Then there was Du Bellay, a poor offshoot of that highly-placed and highly-cultured official family. They met accidentally on a journey in an inn and the young Du Bellay, who had already left off jura for humaniora, at the Poitiers University, became smitten with Ronsard's enthusiasm and went with them to Paris and the Coqueret College.

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"Here also a somewhat older, rich Burgundian nobleman joined the friendly circle; further, a young teacher of the Bourgeois class. And solitary among these provincials, a young Parisian, sprightly but spirituelle. As they themselves said, they were a whole 'brigade.'

"From early morning the friends engaged in rivalry touching the reading and interpreting of the classics. Back of Horace and Virgil there opened up to them the Greek poetic world of Homer and Pindar. But when evening came, there were gay 'symposiums' in the one or other of the taverns in the Latin Quarter. Sundays frequently meant picnics to Hercueil, with bathing in the river. Or it might be to Medan, where the Parliamentarian Brinon kept open house for humanists. The 'brigade' was in close touch with the humanist circle of entire Paris. In Dorat's auditorium older people also attended, and on their part the younger ones attended the lectures in 'College royal.'

"Born of the circle's ambitious idealism, there sprang into being the great goal to create with one stroke a French literature on the level with the Greek itself, and outshining the cowardly, arrogant literature of the Italians. And while the friend Du Bellay, somewhat out of breath, forestalled Ronsard, the acknowledged leader, with his manifesto, 'De la deffence et illustration de la langua francaise,' and most of the comrades still held to the Petrarchan love lyrics, as most easily imitated, Ronsard himself took possession, as was his right, of the 'greatest' antique poetry. It was Pindar's odes with Horace's copying; Kallimachus' hymns with Ovid's adaptations, Homer's and Virgil's epics, also Greek tragedy, that he wished to reproduce in French. The result was five books, 'The Odes' (1500-2) and two books, 'Hymns' 1555-6), besides four songs of a later abandoned epic: 'The Franciade' (1572).

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"Pindar was the most difficult Greek of all, the style, the symbolism:—it was the most precipitous, the most obscure, the most stately, sublimest poetry. His long, constructive verse-combinations were the reverse of the old-fashioned pieces; the artificial 'chants royaux,' and composed and sung to music they meant the union of Ronsard's two passions: poetry and tone-art. They sang of princes and gods, of victory and great deeds, resounded with the cry of battle, and the neighing of horses in the arena; rose high aloft to royal incense burning and temple glory, exactly as the former page felt himself exalted when he thought of the athletics in the Louvre courtyard, the festivities at court. . . . And back to the Louvre court he hastened from the Parnassus of his study chamber to become, if in a somewhat worthier manner, the court poet, like the very ones the young had defied.

"Where Ronsard turns his praises into poetry he takes example after his prototypes by surrounding his Valois and Bourbons with antique mythical glory. By lifting the matter of the moment to the level of generalities, he still succeeds in clothing it with dignity and seriousness. There is a mythical and didactic element in the odes, and they point toward other poetic domains, the epic and didactic domain of poesy, which in reality are just as well suited to Ronsard's genius."

Tunisians

The Tunisian, with his tall slender figure, his relaxed stride and flowing draperies, is not only a romantic and artistic looking person, but many of his little customs proclaim him to be romantic and artistic at heart.

Outside of the larger cities of Tunis, flowers are very rare and very precious, so the Arab, instead of pinning a blossom to his burnouse, slips the stem behind his ear, so that the flower rests against his cheek. In this way he decorates his person and is easily able to inhale its perfume. Little boys sitting astride basket-ladened donkeys wear narcissus over their ears. The baker, supporting a huge tray of loaves on his head, carries a purple iris below his turban, while a white old patriarch, slowly sipping his Arab coffee in the sun, enjoys the consciousness that a pink rose is a lovely contrast to his sky blue broadcloth draperies.

Another delightful custom is the Arab greeting. They do not shake hands frequently, but when they do, the gesture is merely the touching of the hand of the friend, then raising his own to his lips, to kiss lightly. It is done so naturally, and with such delicate grace, that the greeting has much charm. If friends wish to be very cordial to each other, after touching the hands, they kiss each other on both shoulders.

If the Tunisian has a garment he no longer wants or a bracelet that he no longer wishes his wife to have, he goes out into the market place at the busiest hour and puts it up at auction. Holding his goods aloft, he accosts each person until he receives a bid, after which he cries the amount, and when the bids have reached a satisfactory number of enough he pockets the amount.

The Mohammadan has no self-consciousness about praying. Men will sit in front of their tiny shops, droning out the Koran or telling their beads, granting the wants of their patrons with as little fuss as possible, then continuing their devotions.

One day in the desert, at some distance, I saw a number of Arabs surrounding a luminous red flag. On asking what it meant, my donkey boy informed me that it was the Muhammadans praying, and that they frequently went to the sands to pray.

Charterhouse-Square

Paul's bell rang eight
Over the square,
And Beauty walked
The evening there.

Paul's Dome lifted
O'er greening trees—
A benediction
Of rest and peace.

Paul's Dome keeping
His London town;
The half moon looking
From heaven down.

From a dim heaven
Of pearl and blue
Her misted silver
Glimmering through.

And, praising God,
That the world was fair,
A blackbird fluted
Across the Square.

—A. R., in the Morning Post.

The Peace Pine

The Peace Pine was so called because we ended our disputes there. It was our place of reconciliation, our place of the buried hatchet. No matter how foolishly we quarreled, or how much we regretted it, we never formally became friends until we had climbed the Hill Trail, trotted silently along the path that was lined with alders and young fir trees, and came to the little clearing where grew the tiny pine tree that we had raised almost from a seedling. Then, without further formality, we were friends again. We spoke together amicably and forgot that we had quarreled. We never verbally admitted that we had come up the Hill Trail to end our dispute; we always pretended that it was to attend to the wants of the Peace Pine that we came. And so our first words were always of the little tree we loved, of the underbrush that must be cut away from its base so that it could have sunshine, how there were dried needles that must be carefully cleaned away from its shining branches. Because of our daily ministrations it had grown straight and beautiful, and we were proud and happy over its slow but perfect growth.

The winters of Puget Sound are not the rigorous ones of the far north country. And it was not often that the snow came deeply enough to prevent the woods folk from finding their food. But one year the snow fell heavily, in soft, thick flakes that weighed down the branches of the fir trees with glistening cushions and carpeted the floor of the forest with a crunching white matting. . . . Brother and I . . . with the grown-ups, tried as best we could to give assistance to all the wild things that needed it. We fed bevies of quail in the empty brooder sheds; we scattered crumbs. . . . We built a platform for the juncoes and the Alaska robins to feed from. And we left unmended a broken pane in the window of the feed room so that Chee, the chipmunk, could dart into the wheat bins and fill his cheeks with grain.

But all this did not provide for those of the woods folk who did not know about the hospitality offered at the log cabin. We were afraid that they were faring very badly. So we took the Peace Pine into our confidence and told it that it should be host to the hungry ones of the Hill Trail.

It seemed to us that the little tree was glad that it should be so. For when we brushed the snow from its slender branches and powdered it instead with bread-crumbs, the long, shining needles seemed to stand very straight and proud, and it wore its necklace of popcorn with an air of delight. In every tiny crotch we put nuts and morsels of food; and from each branch we hung little bags of wheat; knowing well that the squirrels would be equal to the task of opening them. To the very top of the tree, which was no higher than our own heads, we fastened a freshly baked cooky, formed in the shape of a star. And because Christmas was coming soon, we heightened the holiday aspect of our little tree by a glittering, silver ornament.—Our Peace Pine was very gay indeed, when we had finished making it ready for the feast.

And to the tree came all manner of woods folk. Some of them we saw from the shelter of a near-by log; some of them we knew only from their tracks in the snow. But they came, all sorts of them, and accepted the bounty of the little tree as gladly as it was given. The juncoes twittered merrily as they snatched at the crumbs. The Alaska robins fought with the bluejays over the morsels of food, and a pair of wild pigeons occupied themselves earnestly with pecking to pieces the cooky star at the top of the tree. The squirrels and the chipmunk went to work with a will at the bags of grain, and one enterprising striped chipmunk solved the problem by drawing the bags up to him, working at the strings hand over hand, like a sailor. Even the rabbits came, lured out of their comfortable burrows by the appetizing scent that the laden tree sent through the snowy woods. And one night a skunk called and took away the whole string of popcorn—we found his tracks the next morning in the snow, and the light, scratching trail made by the dragging string.

The party that our Peace Pine gave was highly successful. And while the snow lasted we kept the branches of the little tree hung with food that all the woods-folk might share. When the warm sun melted the snow, and it was no longer necessary to feed our guests, we stripped the debris from the branches, made them clean and shining once more. But the silver ornament we left—it was the badge of honor that our Peace Pine had earned.—Emma-Lindsay Squier, in "On Autumn Trails."

A Kabyle Village, Algiers

Reading "The Stylus"

Not for want of other diversion, but because it is a truly fitting and pleasing pastime, I have been reading "The Stylus" beneath the pines this summer afternoon, weaving my basket of pine needles meantime. That my thoughts should here and now turn to that loveliest of all American magazines, which never was on land or sea but only in the heart of its talented editor, is not strange, at least not very. In this quaint and lonely gold camp, remote as it could possibly be from the world of letters, once dwelt he who was to have been its publisher and to have shared the receipts, if not the honors, equally with Poe, forwarding one-half monthly.

Thus it happens that I have but to touch a wishing stone—any stray bit of ore will do—and the journal, designed to "address the intellect—the higher classes of this country (with reference, also, to a certain amount of foreign circulation)" lies before me. The cover—it really boasted this much, if no more of actuality—is pink, the same stray sheet of paper used by Poe and carefully preserved with the letters regarding the business details of the undertaking. In perfect lettering, curved above the figure of a hand grasping a classic stylus, I read:

"The Stylus. A Monthly Journal of Literature Proper, the Fine Arts, and the Drama."

Below in smaller type—it was a quill no doubt—is the quotation from Paullus Jovius, "Aureus aliquando Stylus, ferreus aliquando," and near the bottom of the page the name of the proud editor. Breathlessly I turn the faded sheet.

The first article—in my copy—is by that extraordinary genius, who is without rival in America or elsewhere, Mr. Hawthorne, the author of "Twice-Told Tales." Though neither the press nor the public had thus far deigned to notice him, except with condemnatory faint praise, the editor of The Stylus had long since recognized his true merits. It was with pleasure, I am sure, that he presented to his readers this charming and characteristic bit of work in the author's usual tone of dreamy innuendo, such as all the literati admired.

It is followed by a very beautiful little poem from the pen of Mr. Lowell, who will contribute regularly. In the editor's opinion this author is entitled to at least the second or third place among the poets of America, possessing a greater vigor of imagination, though less artistic ability and ear for rhythm, than any of the writers of his time who have put themselves prominently forth as poets—with the exception of Mr. Longfellow and, perhaps, one other. Can this be the editor himself?

Next begins a serial by Mr. Dickens, whose "art, although elaborate and great, seems only a happy modification of Nature." It is a tale in which the chaste, vigorous and glorious imagination of "The Old Curiosity Shop" recurs, one which will likewise secure for its author the respect of every man of genius. The reader, I am positive, even as the editor, will pause frequently, to reread the occasionally quaint phrases, to muse with uncontrollable delight over thoughts which, while he wonders he has never hit upon them before, he yet admits that he never has encountered. "Human language, urged by human thought, could go no further in the excitement of human feelings."

In order that the cherished magazine may be of sufficient merit to render it noticeable, there is included in the same number a brief tale by him who as a novelist "is unsurpassed by any writer"—Edward Bulwer-Lytton. It is a second "Monos and Daimonos" to kindle the wildest passions, the most profound thoughts, the brightest visions of fancy, the most sunnbling and lofty aspirations. In other words, a story to render the reader a wiser if not a better man. With what pride must the discriminating editor present the work of the "unequalled, the unapproached."

And then, just to indicate that there is no downward tendency in American taste, is inserted a poem by that greatest of poets—Tennyson. The editor, convinced that indefiniteness is an element of the true music, has dared to present to his readers another "Lady of Shalott" fantasy, and knows that no literary genius would attempt to unravel, unweave it, and thus dispel its luxury of dream, its breadth of faery. Fortunately there are no rhythmical lapses.

Representing the women of the day is a story by Mrs. Kirkland, whose "Forest Life" and "New Home" had so delighted the editor, another of her western sketches characterized by truth and novelty. Again the author makes the settlers of the forest live before her readers, paints them with all their peculiarities, national and individual. It is to be hoped her style—"admirable, lucid, terse, full of variety, faultlessly pure, and yet bold"—is not wasted on the unappreciative.

And here is what I had been seeking—the light artillery of the editor himself. It is directed upon the poets of America. Now I shall learn who are the one or two whom he should place above even Mr. Longfellow, the three or four who in his opinion belong between Mr. Bryant and Fitz-Greene Halleck, the dozen, likewise comparatively unknown, who are entitled to positions between Mr. N. P. Willis and Mr. Sprague, the two dozen who should occupy the niches between Mr. Sprague and Mr. Dana. Yes, this is a very precious number of The Stylus.

There is nothing, of course, from the pen of Carlyle; nothing from Emerson, who is deemed little more than a respectful imitator of him. Perhaps in a later issue the light artillery will be found directed upon them. Perhaps we may also hope for an installment of "Table Talk," that is "Table Talk" and not "Discourse," as Coleridge's was. It is a realm of pure delight, this magazine planned to "exercise a literary influence never yet exercised in America."

The Torch of Poetry

The pageant and progress of poetry has often been likened to the Greek torch race, which was ridden by horsemen in relays, each rider carrying on the torch for his appointed stage of the course, and then tossing it, alive and flaming, to his successor. In such a contest, "where is nor first nor last," there are many competitors, upon whose achievements the final triumph depends; yet only one covers the concluding stage and passes the goal. The plaudits of the crowd are his; he is the representative of his comrades; but many half-forgotten efforts have gone to land him in the place of pride. The simile is a sound one. It still remains for the future to reveal the great poetic dramatist of our own time, who shall raise the stage to the glory and national honour which it enjoyed among the Elizabethans. We ones thought we had found the man in Stephen Phillips; but fortune, turning her wheel in the very hour of fulfilment, willed otherwise. Still, in the great relay race of his poetic generation, Stephen Phillips played no mean nor negligible part. Like the creatures of his own poetry, the torch that he handed on was one of brief but splendid brilliancy. It flamed to the heaven like fiery hair, blown in the wind, and the flakes that fell from it were bright with all the jewels of the Orient. It will glow forth again, beyond doubt, in the hand of another, brighter for his high service, and forgetful of its perils of eclipse.—Arthur Waugh, in "Tradition and Change."

FOR centuries past there have been natives living in Algiers, side by side with the Arabs, who are often confounded with the latter because they wear the same dress and profess the same religion. Yet they are far from having the same origin as the Arabs and inhabited the country long before the Mussulman hordes had overrun the land and forced the people to submit to the law of Mohammed.

The Kabyles, as these natives are called, live principally in the wild mountain districts of the Aures, in the Province of Constantine, one of the most picturesque parts of French North Africa. It is generally supposed that they are descendants of the ancient Berbers by intermarriage with Roman colonists, and they differ greatly from the Arabs in appearance, as some of them are fair like the people of northern Europe, while others resemble the peasantry of Italy or of the southern provinces of France.

At one time the Kabyles dwelt in the plains, but the numerous wars of which North Africa was the theater compelled them to seek a refuge in the mountains, whence they could more easily repel the attacks of their enemies, and for some time they seem to have limited their intercourse with the Arabs to an exchange of products in the market towns built by the invaders at the foot of their mountain fastness.

The Kabyles seem to have been more anxious to preserve their freedom than their faith, and, according to an Arab historian, they adopted as many as fifteen different religions before becoming followers of Mohammed. Under the power of Rome they professed Christianity, but when the Romans were expelled from Africa by the Mussulman hordes, they abandoned the faith of Christ for that of the prophet.

The Kabyles show a still greater unlikeness to the Arabs in the construction of their villages, which are usually situated on the slopes or tops of the mountains and consist of clusters of houses covered with tiles and differing only from European villages in the fact that the minaret of the village mosque is surmounted by a crescent, instead of by a cross. The inhabitants are governed by an ancient and peculiar code of laws, which are rigidly respected by the French authorities.

Again, the Arabs are essentially a pastoral people, leading, generally speaking, a nomad life; the Kabyles, on the other hand, are excellent husbandmen, devoted alike to their own soil and their native places. Many of the young men emigrate to France to make money by working in the manufactories or on the farms, but they return to their families at the earliest opportunity.

A radical difference between the Kabyles and the Arabs is the condition of the women. Contrary to Mussulman law, the Kabyle women occupy an important place in the home, as well as in the village. They go out unveiled; they take an active part in all the concerns of the community, and in many respects they enjoy almost as much social and political freedom as their European sisters.

Oxford

Runs it not here, the track by
Childsworth Farm,
Past the high wood, to where the
elm tree crowns
The hill behind whose ridge the
sunset flames?
The signal-elm, that looks on Isley
Downs,
The Vale, the three lone weirs, the
youthful Thames?
This winter-eve is warm,
Humid the air! leafless, yet soft as
spring,
The tender purple spray on copse
and briers!
And that sweet city with her
dreaming spires,
She needs not June for beauty's
heightening.

—Matthew Arnold.

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The Elect of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEANS of salvation from evil and assurance of continuity of life have been sought long and earnestly by the thoughtful among men. That all mankind will ultimately experience salvation was long denied by many stanch supporters of Christian doctrine; for it was held that from the beginning certain were chosen of God for salvation and eternal bliss, while by the same process of reasoning, it was believed many others, and probably the vast majority of mankind, were doomed to suffer eternal punishment. To such religionists the doctrine of universal salvation was quite impossible of acceptance. No more could they conceive that the condemned could by any possibility escape the terrible decree which they asserted God had pronounced upon the wicked.

Such doctrine, all will agree, held out little enough encouragement to the doomed to strive, through any religious experience, even though following the precepts of the Master,—loving God supremely and one's neighbor as one's self,—to escape the thralldom of everlasting punishment. In other words, it denied salvation through reformation and regeneration. If one accepted such views, what incentive was there to lift oneself above the sinful beliefs of the flesh, since salvation from sin was forbidden him through any experience he might undergo. One readily understands why those believing release from sin impossible, might find justification for riotous and sinful indulgence even in the extreme, if they were truly convinced that heaven and bliss were never to be theirs. There is nothing in the teachings of Christ Jesus to justify such conclusions. He proclaimed the kingdom of heaven to be at hand for all who would abandon the ways of wickedness, seeking earnestly and with humility—even as a little child—to learn and do the Father's will. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," defines the way of salvation to all mankind; while the condemnation contained in the closing sentence of the verse pertains only to those "that believeth not."

Christian Science has greatly clarified the situation by spiritually interpreting the words of the Nazarene pertaining to universal salvation. In referring to the manifest efforts to belittle Jesus' teachings through limiting their application to a small number and to those of his own time, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 38): "This teaching is even more pernicious than the old doctrine of foreordination,—the election of a few to be saved, while the rest are damned; and so it will be considered, when the lethargy of mortals, produced by man-made doctrines, is broken by the demands of divine Science." Through divine Science Mrs. Eddy has made plain the meaning of the Master's words.

Christian Science reveals the truth about God and His universal family. Moreover, it holds that since man, as God's image and likeness, expresses only divine qualities, man has never fallen, has never known or partaken of that which is sinful or wicked. And since, as the expression or reflection of God, man is never less than perfect and has never departed from the original state of perfection in which God created His own image, it follows that not only is man saved now, but he has never known a state of sin and imperfection. How could it be otherwise? Did not the prophet Habakkuk declare of God, the infinite Father, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil"? Surely man, as God's likeness, expresses no quality underived from Him. Then, since God can know nothing but infinite ever-present good, man, in His image, is not a sinful, fallen mortal, but the perfect child of God, unchangeable and eternal. Since all His beloved children abide forever in the bosom of the Father, how completely does this preclude the possibility of God's having chosen a select few to be saved.

In speaking of the gradually unfolding concept of Deity experienced by the Jews, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (pp. 576, 577): "This human sense of Deity yields to the divine sense, even as the material sense of personality yields to the incorporeal sense of God and man as the infinite Principle and infinite idea,—as one Father with His universal family, held in the gospel of Love." When man's relation to God is seen, then will the fact of his being unfold, and it will be found that not only is salvation universal, but man is saved now. In proportion as mortals grasp this fact will they cast off the material sense of life, and in the words of Paul, "put on the new man," made in God's image. This "new man" is not new to God, but is new only to mankind, which believes man to be material rather than spiritual. Only that is true of man which God knows of him, as His "beloved Son," in whom He is "well pleased." All men, in this light, are the elect of God, and all are pure and holy.

A Lullaby

Little feet, grown weary of play,
Daytime and playtime have passed
away,
And the sun swings low in the
west;
Fades the glory of sunset light
In ruby and gold and malachite,
Then rest, my baby, rest.

Darker, softer the shadows grow;
Hark to the sleep call, soft and low,
Sounding across the night;
Silver stars are hung in the sky,
And a silver moon is riding high
Like a ship with sails of white.

Golden head on my breast that lies,
Folded fingers and fast shut eyes,
Slumber has whelmed you deep.
Out on a tide of dream and dew
The galleys of Night are bearing
you;
Then sleep, my baby, sleep.

—Norah M. Holland, in "When Half Gods Go and Other Poems."

The Young Bear

In a hollow to the south—if he climbed up a bit over the trees, he could distinguish the place far off over the water—where the primeval forest rose lofty and silent amid the rocks and windfalls, his mother and her little ones had wandered forth from their den in the spring when he had been left lonely. Down over the southern slope she had led them, where the first slipping flow of the brooks had trickled under the snow and given nourishment to the hardiest grasses and herbs. It was there the thistle shot up its thin light green leaves. The thistle was the best thing he knew. He would go from valley to valley, from meadow to meadow, just to hunt for thistles, as his mother had done when she went with them that spring.

They had wandered, the mother and the little ones, in the dells along the mountain. Where the brooks cut deepest through the thick birch woods and open meadow land they had had their lair, and the young ones had played with big round stones or rolled them into the brook, while the mother tore the bark from dry stumps to look for larvæ or spread herself out around a newly wakened ant-hill. Sometimes they, too, had stood beside her when she dug under the snow crust to find an ant-hill and had thought it was fun to dig with her.—Bengt Berg, in "The Motherless," translated from the Swedish by Dr. Charles Wharton Stork.

Patience

Patience, my lord: why, 'tis the soul of peace;
Of all the virtues 'tis nearest kin to heaven.
It makes men look like gods. The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer,
A soft, meek, patient, humble tranquil spirit.
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.

—Thomas Dekker (1603).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

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STOCK MARKET OFFERINGS ARE WELL ABSORBED

Rally Sets in After Early Reaction—Bonds Are Heavy

Rallying tendencies characterized today's New York Stock Market. Opening prices were heavy on a continuation of yesterday's selling which was attributed to political developments, but most offerings were well absorbed and the market was not long in holding upward again.

Soft spots were not entirely eliminated, substantial recessions taking place in Illinois Central, International Paper and Kresge Department Stores.

Good buying was noted in the food, motor and public utility issues.

Caramel Fruit, National Biscuit, American Water Works, Virginia Railway & Power, Jordan Motor, General Motors debentures; Pan American B., Atlantic Refining, Famous Players, Du Pont and St. Joseph Lead were among the many issues to sell a point or more above yesterday's final prices.

The closing was firm. Sales approximated 850,000 shares.

Bond prices worked lower today. The small volume of buying orders was centered largely in western railroad issues, but the fractional gains recorded in this group were partly offset by selling of New Haven, Nickel Plate, International Great Northern, Erie and Chicago & Terre Haute liens.

Public utility bonds held firm under the influence of a moderate advance in West Penn Power 5s and Philadelphia Company 5½s.

Sentiment in the foreign list was helped by the announcement of J. P. Morgan in London that satisfactory progress was being made in the German loan negotiations and that American experts predicted a successful flotation.

WHEAT PRICES AGAIN MAKE GOOD GAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Despite a lower opening today, wheat soon scored material gains in price. Snow falls and other unfavorable weather conditions in the Canadian Northwest had a bullish effect.

After opening ⅛ to ⅝c. off, December 1.45 to 1.45⅝, and May 1.49⅞ to 1.49¾, prices advanced more than 2 cents above yesterday's finish.

Corn opening prices, influenced by summer temperatures, ranged from ⅝ to 1⅞c. lower, with December at 1.09 to 1.10, but were followed by a rally that more than wiped out the losses.

Starting unchanged to ⅞c. up, December 56⅞ to 56¾c. Oats eased a little and then advanced sharply.

Provisions were firmer, owing to a new upturn in hog values.

Wheat closed strong 2½ to 3½c net higher, December 1.48¼@1.48¾, and May 1.52¾@1.53.

Predictions of a cold wave which was expected to work down into the main corn belt by Sunday or Monday led to an additional rise in corn quotations. Corn closed firm ⅞ to 2c net higher, December 1.11⅞ to 1.12.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schermer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Corporations as a whole are in an unusual liquid position, being flush with cash and carrying comparatively small bank loans. Now, herein lies, if Mr. Coolidge be elected, a very solid foundation upon which to rear a business structure of considerable strength and breadth, namely, extremely small inventories and strong treasury positions on the part of most corporations. Not only will this spell expansion, but the remedy for the present unsatisfactory margin of profit will also develop from this situation in the inevitable readjustment of supply to demand.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It seems highly improbable that there will be any great change marketwise until after election. With this important point settled, and settled in a way satisfactory to business interests, there would unquestionably be a quickening of the industrial pulse. Many commitments are held back pending this event. The question of whether the market has discounted the better activity and whether the increased demand for money both for domestic and foreign uses, would tend to put something of a damper on the speculative enthusiasm. We are inclined to answer both questions in the affirmative.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: With two very important events scheduled for the near future—a national election and the financing of the German loan—the successful result of which cannot be accepted as a foregone conclusion, it is not to be wondered at that the stock market has at times shown hesitation and little disposition to stage a rapid advance. We continue of the opinion that the buying of stocks is of much better character than the selling and believe the line of least resistance to be upward.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: The advancing tendency of the market during the week has strengthened the opinion of competent observers that the stage is being set for a substantial rise during the month. This would seem to be a natural development in view of the signs of business improvement; the proximity of the German loan and the expected discounting of a Republican victory in November.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: A trading rally is due from this level, and we expect it. We would consider it unlikely that an extended decline will develop this month; rather a period of sharp reactions and equally sharp rallies should be witnessed unless previous levels of support are broken.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston—We believe that no substantial advance in the market is to be expected before election time, and that a sharp reaction is not at all improbable. We advise our customers to immediately sell at least half of their present holdings and await a favorable opportunity for repurchasing.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: On reactions careful purchasing appears advisable, and equally so the acceptance of profits on spurts. Basic conditions are too favorable to permit any important bear move, but that the general level has discounted rather more business improvement than obtains is undeniable.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., N. Y. and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	26.00	26.37	25.98	26.32	25.94
Dec.	25.10	25.56	25.09	25.48	25.04
Jan.	25.20	25.68	25.16	25.64	25.05
Mar.	25.50	25.95	25.47	25.90	25.36
May	25.68	26.12	25.63	26.12	25.58
July	25.86	26.34	25.85	26.34	25.85

Spots 26.50, up 45.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	24.92	25.35	24.90	25.25	25.05
Dec.	25.03	25.43	24.99	25.42	25.05
Jan.	25.04	25.53	25.03	25.52	25.03

Liverpool Cotton

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	14.62	14.62	14.28	14.62	14.21	
Dec.	14.16	14.16	13.87	14.15	14.08	
Jan.	14.11	14.11	13.84	14.11	14.06	
Mar.	13.97	13.97	13.72	13.97	13.92	
May	13.89	13.89	13.66	13.89	13.84	
July	13.77	13.77	13.57	13.77	13.72	

Spots 16.02, down 21. Future steady. Sales (American) 3100.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
100	Adams Ex	55½	55½	55½	56
100	Adv-Rmf pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	
600	Afr Reduc	82	82½	82	82½
200	Allied C & D	72	71¾	72	71½
700	Allis-Chal	49½	49½	49½	49¾
400	Am Ag Chem	124¼	124¼	124¼	
300	Am Ag Ch pf	104	104	104	104
200	Am Beet Sug	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
200	Am Brake	82	81½	81½	82
8200	Am Can	131¾	130½	130¾	130¾
500	Am Can pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
200	Am Car	165	164¾	164¾	166
300	Am Car pf	120	120	120	
100	Am Chain A	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Am Chicle	80	80	80	81
600	Am&Forgn	117¾	116¾	117	117½
100	Am&FPhpd	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
100	Am Ice	77¾	77¼	77¼	77½
200	Am Linseed	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
900	Am Loco	78¾	78½	78½	79
100	Am Metals	46¼	46¼	46¼	46
400	Am S Razor	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	Am Smelting	74¼	73¾	74	73½
200	Am Smelt pf	104	104	104	103
800	Am Sugar	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
100	Am Sugar pf	89	89	89	89
1200	Am T & T	127¾	127	127¼	127¾
300	Am W Wks	117	115¾	116¾	116
1400	Am Woolen	57¾	57¼	57¾	56½
100	Am Wool pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	
100	Am Writ pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
200	Am Zinc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am Zinc pf	27	27	27	27½
600	Anaconda	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Asso DG I pf	97½	97½	97½	99
1100	Atchison	106¾	106¼	106¼	108½
700	Atl Birm & A	3	2	2	3¼
1600	Atl Coast L	133½	132	133¾	136¾
300	Atl G&WI	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
600	Atl Refin	84¾	84¼	84¾	85
100	Atl Refin pf	112	111	112	
1700	Baldwin	122	121¼	121	121¾
1400	Balt & Ohio	62½	62	62	61¾
100	Balt & O pf	60	60	60	60
300	Barnsdall A	18¾	18	18	17¾
2500	Beth Steel	45	44	44½	43¾
100	Beth St 7%	93½	93¼	93½	94
100	Booth Fish	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Brit St 1st pf	9	8¾		
500	Br Edison	113¾	113	113¼	113
2000	Br Man Tr	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23¾
100	Br Man pf	67½	67½	67½	
600	Br Un Gas	76¾	76	76	76
400	Burns Br A	109⅞	109¾	109¾	109
200	Butte & Sup	16¾	16¾	16¾	
100	Cal Packing	91	91	91	91½
300	Cal Pet	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
200	Cal & Ariz	48¾	47¾	48¾	47¾
400	Can Pac	148¾	147¾	148	147¾
400	Cen Leather	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Cerro de P	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
100	Cer.Teed Pr	36	36	36	36½
1100	Chandler M	33¾	32¾	33¾	33½
1500	Ches & Ohio	84½	84¼	84½	84¾
400	Chi & Alton	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Chi&Ell pf	42¼	41¾	42¼	43
500	Chi GrtWest	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1500	Ch&G Wst pf	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
1500	Chi M&StP	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
2500	Chi M&SP pf	20½	20	20½	20¾
1300	Chi & NW	60	59½	60	60¾
100	Chi Pneu	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
600	Chi Y Cab	48	48	48	
1600	Chi R I	33	32¾	33¾	33¾
100	Chi R I 7%	83½	83½	83½	
1200	Chile Cop	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	Chino Cop	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
1400	Colo F & I	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
1300	Colo South	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
100	Col Carbon	41	41	41	41½
400	Col Gas	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
3235	Col Gas Rts				3
200	Com Sol A	66¾	66¾	66¾	67
100	Com Sol B	63½	63½	63½	63½
700	Congoleum	46¾	45¾	46¾	46
3500	Con Gas	72	71¾	72	71¾
400	Con Textile	3	3	3	3
500	Con Gas B	144¼	144¼	144¾	143
1100	Cont Can	58¾	58¼	58¾	58½
1900	Cont Motors	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3500	Corn Prod	36¾	36	36	36¾
100	Com F1rst	44	44	44	
3000	Cosden Co	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Cosden pf	94	94	94	
100	Crucible	55½	55½	55½	55½
100	Crex Carpet	37¾	37¼	37¾	
400	Cuba Cane	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1500	Cuba Cne pf	62¾	62	63	61½
900	Cuban Am S	31	31	31	31
100	Cub Dom S	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
700	Cuyamel Fr	51½	50¾	50¾	45
800	Davison	47¾	46¾	47¾	46½
1000	Del&Lack&W	137¾	136¾	137¾	137
500	Del & Hud	126¾	125¾	126¼	125¾
100	Det Edison	108½	108½	108½	108¾
900	Dome Mines	15	15	15	15
100	Douglas Pec	12	12	12	12¼
700	Dupont	128½	128	128¾	128¾
800	Eaton Axle	9¼	9	9	9
300	End Johnson	64½	63¾	64½	
900	Erie	26¼	26¼	26½	26¼
300	Erie 1 pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
3700	Famous Play	82¾	81¾	82¾	81¾
200	Fam Play pf	97	97	97	97
200	Fed M&S pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	
800	Fisher Body	183½	183	183	185
400	Fairbanks M	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
200	Fleischmann	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
200	Foundation	85¾	85½	85¾	85¾
300	Freeport Tex	8	8	8	8
100	Gardner M	4½	4½	4½	4¾
100	Gen Am Tk	45	45	45	45¾
2300	Gen Am T pf	96	96	96	
700	Gen Asphalt	41½	41¼	41¾	41½
200	Gen Baking	146	144	146	145
300	Gen Pet	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
2600	Gen Electric	258¾	256½	257	256¾
900	Gen Motors	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
2300	Gen Motor pf	59½	58¾	58¾	59¼
100	Men Mot pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	
600	Gen Mot deb	90	89¾	90	89
1000	Gen Mot 7%	100	99¾	100	99½
1100	Gen Railway	39	36	36	37½
100	Gimbel Br pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106
3300	Glidden	13	12¾	13	12½
100	Gold Dust	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
2700	Goodrich	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Goodrich pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85
1700	Goodyear pf	69½	68	69½	68¾
700	Granby	17¾	17	17¼	17¼
700	Gray & Davis	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	Grt Nor pf	62	61¾	62	62
200	Grt West S	86¾	86½	86¾	86½
100	Guantanamo	5¾	5¾	5¾	
800	Gulf Mo pf	74¼	74	74	73¾
600	Gulf Steel	72	70¾	71½	71
100	Hartman	32	32	32	32½
900	Hayes Wheel	35¾	35¼	35½	35
400	Houston Oil	70¾	70½	70½	70¾
400	Hudson Mot	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¾
200	Hupp Motor	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
1200	Ill Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	
600	Ill Cen pf A	110	108	108	
100	Indiahoma	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Ind Oil&Gas	6½	6½	6½	6¾
100	Inspiration	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
700	Int Business	102	101¾	102	101¾
200	Int Cement	50	50	50	50
2400	Int Comb	29¾	28¼	29	29
200	Int Harv	93¾	93	93	94
400	Int MMar pf	83¼	83¼	83½	
6800	Int Nickel	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1300	Int Paper	47	45¾	45¾	47¼
200	Int Pap Sta	74	74	74	
100	Int Shoe pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	
2000	Jordan M	31¾	29	31	29¾
2000	Jordan M pf	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Kayser	19	18¾	19	
500	Kelly Spring	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
2500	Kennecott	45¾	44¾	45	45
100	Kans L pf	97	97	97	
4200	Kresge	42 5¾	42 5¼	42 5¼	43 5
1600	Kress Dep St	49¾	48	48¾	49¾
2500	Lehigh Val	61¾	61¼	61½	61¾
200	Lima Loco	61	61	61	60
500	Loews Inc	17	17	17	17
1700	Loew's W Sts	70½	70½	70½	69½
200	Louis & Nash	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
4000	Mack Truck	99¾	98¾	99	99¾
300	Mack 1 pd	97½	97½	97½	
100	Mack T 7 pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	
100	Macy pf	66	66	66	66
1800	Magma Cop	33½	33	33¾	34
100	Man E Sup	46½	46½	46½	
600	Man El w m	42¾	41¾	42¼	41½
300	Maracaibo	26¼	26¼	26¼	25½
100	Mar. St R ppf	44	44	44	
2600	Marland Oil	34	33¾	33¾	34
300	Mart-Parry	33½	33¾	33¾	34
100	Math Alkali	35½	35½	35½	31
100	Maxwell	60¼	60	60½	60¼
600	Maxwell B	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1100	May Dept St	95½	95	95	95
200	McIntyre	16	16	16	16
1100	Mex Seabd	23¾	23¾	23	23¾
300	Miami Cop	21¾	21¼	21¾	
900	Mid States O	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Midvale Steel	26	26	26	
100	Min & StL	2¾	2¾	2¾	
100	Min&SSM	33½	33½	33½	34¾
1100	Mo K & T	15¾	15¼	15	15¾
1900	Mo K & T pf	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
3800	Mo Pac	21¾	21	21	21¾
2850	Mo Pac pf	57¾	57	57¾	57¾
100	Mont Power	65½	65½	65½	66
4500	Mont Ward	38¾	38	38¾	38
100	Moon Motor	22¾	22¼	23	22¾
800	Mother Lode	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Morris P	73½	73½	73½	73½
600	Nash Motor	146¼	145¾	146¼	144¼
1900	Nat Acme	74¾	73¾	73¾	72¾
1600	Na Dairy Pr	35¾	35	35	35¾
100	Nat Dep pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	
100	Nat Enam	29¾	29¾	29¾	30½
400	Nat Lead	115¾	114¾	115¾	115
1500	Nat Supply	56½	56¼	56¾	56¾
1200	Nev-Cons	14	13¾	13¾	14
1400	New Or Tex	108¾	107¾	107¾	108¾
200	NY Air Br	43	43	43	43
100	NY Air Br A	61	61	61	61
200	NY Dock	23½	19½	23½	23½
2200	NY Central	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¾
100	NY C&StL	114	114	114	114
500	NY Dock pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	38½
500	NY N H & H	23¾	23¼	23¾	24
300	NY Out & W	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
100	Norf South	18	18	18	18¾
1600	Norf & Wes	124¾	123¾	123¾	126
5000	North Am	35¾	35¼	35¾	35¼
100	North Am pf	48	48	48	48
1200	North Pac	63¾	63	63	62
500	Onyx Hos	19¾	19¼	19¾	
700	Otis Steel	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
100	Otis Steel pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	
1000	Owens Bot	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Pac Oil	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
100	Packard M	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1100	Packard pf	102	101¾	102	101¾
1500	Pan-Am Pet	50	50	50	50
100	Pan-Am B	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	Parish & Sle	15¾	15¾	15¾	

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
400	Park & Tilf	28	28	28	28¾
3500	Penn RR	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
1600	Penn Seabd	70¾	70	70	70¾
500	Peoples Gas	107¾	107¼	107¼	107
100	Peoria & E	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
4500	Pere Marq	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
100	Pere Mar pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
100	Phil Co	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
1600	Phila Read	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
1700	Phelps Dodge	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
5800	Phillips Pet	31	30	30¾	31
600	Pierce-A pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Pierce Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Pitts Coal	55	54	55	55
400	Pitts-Ull pf	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
1100	Pitts U pf ct	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
800	Pitts & WVa	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
300	Pitts WV pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
1100	Pitts WV pf 6	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
3300	Postum C	67¾	66¾	67	66
100	Prod & R pf	44½	44½	44½	
1800	Pub Serv	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	Pub Serv rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Pub S El P	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾
100	Pullman	129½	129¼	129¾	129¾
700	Punta Sugar	52	52	52	52
1600	Pure Oil	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
200	Pure Oil 8%	97	97	97	97
1200	Ry Steel Spr	129½	126	126	129
1200	Ray Copper	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
1000	Radio Co Am	27¾	27½	27¾	28¾
700	Reading	78	77¾	78	78
200	Reading 1 pf	58	58	58	58
100	Reading 2 pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	56
400	Reading rts	21	20¾	21	20¾
100	Replogle Stl	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
600	Repub SU	45¾	45	45¾	45¾
900	Royal Dutch	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
1300	St Joseph	34	33½	33	33¾
2200	St L & S W	31	30¾	31	30¾
400	St L & S F pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
700	St L So W	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	St L So W pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
500	Savage Arms	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾
600	Seabd A L	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
100	Seabd A L pf	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	Sears Roe	106	106	106	104¾
100	Sears Roe pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
100	Shattuck-Ari	6	6	6	6
1900	Shell Union	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
2700	Simmons	20	20	20	19¾
1200	Simms Petro	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
9000	Sinclair	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¼
200	Skelly Oil	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Sloss Shef	71	71	71	71
2100	So Pacific	94	93½	93½	93¾
3000	So Railway	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
600	So Ry pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76½
200	Spicer pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
600	Sta Oil Cal	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
2800	Sta Oil NJ	35½	35½	35½	35¾
2200	Stan Pl Gl	23	23	23	23¾
1100	Stew-Warner	57¾	56¾	57	57¾
300	Stromberg	65¾	65¾	65½	66
200	Stan Gas	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
3200	Studebaker	40¾	40	40	40¾
200	Sub Boat	8½	8½	8½	8¾
600	Super Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Sweets Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Tenn Cop	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Tex Co	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
1800	Tex Gulf Sul	76¾	75¾	76¾	76¾
200	Third Ave	13¾	13¾	13¾	12¾
300	Tex Pac Coal	9	8¾	9	8¾
600	Tex & Pac	36½	36	36½	36½
300	Timken	36½	35¾	36½	36½
100	Transup & W	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
1600	Trans Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Un Oil	22	22	22	22
700	Un Pacific	133¼	133	133	135¼
100	Un Tk Car	120¼	120¼	120¼	116
100	Un Tk Car pf	111	111	111	113
300	Un Ry Inv	20½	20½	20½	20¾
500	Un Ry Inv pf	48	47¼	47¾	46½
2300	US Dist Co	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
2100	US C I Pipe	113¾	113	113½	112¾
300	US Hoffman	24¼	24	24	24
700	US Ind Alcoh	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
500	US Realty	94¾	93½	94¾	93¾
500	US Rubber	34¾	34¼	34¾	34½
600	US Rubber pf	88½	88¼	88½	88½
500	US Smelt	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
100	US Dist pf	121	121	121	122
10700	US Steel	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
100	Uni Pi & R	17	17	17	17
200	Utah Copper	73	73	73	73¼
1000	Utah Secur	33¾	33	33¾	33¾
700	Va-Ca Ch pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Va R&Pow	63	62¾	63	63¼
700	Vivadou	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Wabash	15½	15¼	15¾	15¾
1500	Wab pf A	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Wab pf B	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
1000	Waldorf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Wells-Fargo	45	45	45	45
700	Wells-F new	8¾	8¾	8¾	
400	West Md	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
600	West Pac	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
700	West Pac pf	72½	72	72½	71¾
100	West Union	111¼	111¼	111¼	113¾
400	Westing El	63¼	63	63	63½
1000	Wheeling LE	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
300	Wheeling pf	21¾	21¾	22	21¾
100	White Eagle	24	24	24	24
2000	White Motor	63¾	62¾	63	63½
900	Willys-Over	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
100	Willys-O pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67½
100	Wilson	18¾	18	18	18
600	Woolworth	111	110¾	110¾	110½
1500	Wor Pump	43¾	42¾	43¾	42¾
100	Wor Pump A	80½	80½	80½	80
100	Wright Aero	112	111¾	111¾	111¾
700	Wrigley Co	44	43½	43½	44
100	Yellow Cab	51	51	51	52

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	High	Low	Oct. 3	Last Oct. 4
90 Am Sugar	45¾	45	45¾	45½
130 Am T & T	127	126¾	127¼	127
25 Am Wool pf	96	96	96	96
10 Amoskeag	67¼	67¼	67¾	67
5 Amoskeag pf	72	72	73	72
220 Ariz Com	10	10	10	10
3 Bos ConGas	106¼	106¼	106¼	
120 Bos Elev	76	76	76	74
10 do 2 pf	114	114	114	113
11 do 2 pf	94½	94¼	94½	95
13 Bos&Albany	160	160	160	159
405 Bos & Me	18¾	18½	18½	19
184 Bos&Me pf A	35¾	35¾	35¾	35
35 Bos & M pf B	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
12 Bos & M pf C	31	31	31	31
40 Bos & M pf D	43	43	43	
30 Cal & Ariz	47	47	47

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS MORE GENERAL

Good Reports From Railroads, Mail-Order Houses, and Manufacturing

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Special)—It should not be assumed because the stock market was distinctly weak yesterday afternoon that any pronounced change has come in the general situation, or even in the market itself that would justify the selling of stocks on a large scale.

Most of the changes in general business and in the situation as a whole in this country have been toward further improvement.

The same has been true in Europe, with the possible exception of the position in which the British Labor Cabinet finds itself. Even it may work out of its present difficulties, as the Geneva Assembly did out of the Japanese incident that was somewhat disturbing for a while.

Only yesterday official announcement was made that the Lehigh Valley Railroad in September broke its previous records for the volume of traffic handled within a single month. It performed the same feat in August compared with previous months.

It is highly significant that a railroad whose total traffic ordinarily consists of about 65 per cent of anthracite coal, should handle more freight for two successive months than for any other two similar periods in its history.

It is true that the Lehigh Valley receives considerable grain and general merchandise traffic from its western connections at Buffalo. Still coal is its principal traffic commodity. While complaints have been general as to the dullness of the coal industry, the Lehigh Valley has been doing remarkably well.

Heavy Railroad Traffic

The Missouri Pacific is a railroad operating chiefly in the southwest, whose traffic is made up largely of grain, livestock and general merchandise. Its officials announced yesterday that that road also broke previous records during September in the volume of freight traffic handled.

Reports received from other companies in other sections of the United States have indicated that most of them were doing better than in previous months of this year.

The car loadings for the railroads as a whole in September disclosed a total well in excess of 1,000,000 cars for the third week in September. This represented a new record for the corresponding week in the history of the carriers.

During the same period they made another record in the volume of merchandise and less than carload freight. A third record was made in that week in the movement of miscellaneous cars.

Reports relative to the steel industry are very similar to those for preceding weeks. The trade is becoming adjusted to the new price bases, following the abandonment of the Pittsburgh plus basis.

There is nothing to indicate that the volume of new steel orders will increase rapidly between now and election. While Judge E. H. Gary expressed himself optimistically regarding conditions in general and the steel trade in particular a few days ago, there is reason for believing that he expects the latter will go on between now and election at much the same rate that it has for some little time back.

The preliminary statements of the results of operation by the leading mail order houses for September show that they enjoyed a substantial increase in the volume of their trade in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Their officials have put themselves on record as expressing the belief that they will have a correspondingly large business during the remaining three months of this year.

Conservatism Exercised

Only a few days ago it was definitely reported that one of the largest shoe manufacturing companies in the United States was running at full capacity for the first time this year. Reports regarding other lines of business have been correspondingly favorable.

It is not necessary to go further in an outline of the business situation in the United States to show conclusively that the selling of stocks yesterday afternoon should not have been attributed to any adverse developments therein.

The facts seem to be that the large banking interests feel that it would be better to proceed cautiously with respect to the stock market until the results of the election are known.

As weeks come and go, it is difficult to learn that even the political leaders have changed their minds materially with respect to those results. In the minds of cautious observers there is the same feeling of uncertainty that has existed for some weeks. This naturally makes careful market operators particularly cautious about making new commitments.

Quite likely the lower prices yesterday afternoon were the result chiefly of selling by professional traders who took advantage of the attitude of large interests and of careful speculators, to which attention has just been called.

With conditions in the country as satisfactory as outlined, and as they really are, and with call money at 2½ per cent and time money from 2½ to 3½ per cent; and both in abundant supply, it is reasonable to expect a substantial rally in the stock market in the near future.

On the other hand, for reasons already suggested, it is not logical to look for a big upward movement within the next few weeks.

Foreign Situation

International bankers gave attention to developments at the Geneva Assembly, particularly during the early part of the week. It was feared at that time that the stand taken by the Japanese delegation with regard to some features of the protocol of arbitration might result in the breaking up of the gathering without the chief purposes for which it was called being accomplished.

Happily this situation was solved as all such situations are solved, if they are solved at all, by conference and by compromise.

Naturally, with this incident closed, and the Assembly adjourned, the attention of observers of international affairs turned to the more or less embarrassing position in which apparently the British Cabinet finds itself. Judging from the latest cable dispatches, it will not encounter serious difficulty in connection with the Irish boundary bill.

Those advices have indicated, particularly in the last day or two, that in connection with other matters that are likely to come to a head next week, the opposition political elements might be successful in bringing about the downfall of the Cabinet. It is to be hoped that this will be averted and that in place of greater opposition there will be increased co-operation.

COAL SHIPMENTS INCREASE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—Shipments of bituminous coal from mines have increased about 2,000,000 tons a week, a reflection of increased fuel requirements of manufacturing establishments, railroads and public utilities, and improvement in the industrial situation.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4

Yr. 1924 High	Yr. 1924 Low	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
82	73½	6	*Adams Exp	800	77½	76½	76½	
13⅝	8		Ad Rumely	1100	11	10	10	
41¾	34½	3	Ad Rumely pf	600	38	35½	35½	—¾
83⅝	67½	4	*Ajax Reduction	4800	69	68	68	
			Ajax Rubber	4300	10⅝	9¾	9¾	—¼
1⅞	⅞		Alaska Juneau	1300	⅞	⅞	⅞	
105⅞	86¼	6	*All Am Cables	100	101	101	101	+1
7	4½		Allied Chem	8300	6½	6	6	—¼
118¼	110	7	Allied Chem pf	800	116	115½	115½	+½
61⅝	51¾	4	*Allis-Chalmers	7400	52¾	52	52⅜	—⅛
100	87	7	Allis-Chal pf	100	99	99	99	
17¼	11½		Am Ag Chem	1000	13¼	13¼	13¼	
49⅝	38		Am Ag Chem pf	1000	45½	45	45½	+¼
49½	38	4	Am Beet Sugar	800	41	40	40	—1
77	67	4	Am Best Sug pf	100	77½	73½	73½	—1½
85¾	83¾		Am Bosch	2300	84	82½	82½	—1¼
85½	78	5	Am Brake Shoe	400	83	81½	81½	—½
121¼	88	6	Am Can	213600	124	120¾	120¾	—3¼
121¼	93	7	Am Can pf	1800	118¾	116¾	116¾	—1⅝
118¾	108¼	7	Am Car & Fdy	300	120	120	120	
17½	13½	12	Am Car & F pf	300	168⅝	168	168⅝	—1
122	118½	7	Am Car & F pf	300	120	120	120	
25	21¾	2	Am Chain A	2000	24⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
36¼	31		Am Chicle	4200	32	30	30	—1½
34½	33		Am Chicle cts	400	32	30	32⅝	+1½
91¾	88	6	Am Express	1000	116¾	116¾	116¾	—1½
121¼	93	7	AM&For Pw pf pd	12100	120⅝	117	117	—3
121½	91½	7	Am&For Pw fl pd	3700	120⅝	118⅝	118½	—1½
13¾	7¼		Am Hide & Lea	1500	11	10	10	—¾
62½	50¼		Am Hide & Lea pf	1800	57	56	56	—1
77¾	71	12	Am Ice	3700	80¾	78¾	79¾	—¾
85	78½	6	Am Ice pf	200	80	79¾	79¾	
23¾	17⅜		Am Inter Corp	5100	26⅞	25½	25½	—1¼
12¾	10	1	Am La Franee	400	11	11⅛	11	
32½	13¾		Am Linseed	1100	31¼	30½	30¾	—¾
48	30		Am Linseed pf	200	42½	42	42	—1
83⅜	70¼	6	Am Loco	5300	81⅜	78½	78½	—2
120¼	118¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	120½	120½	120½	+¼
49½	38⅝	3	Am Metals	1500	47⅝	46	46¼	—1¼
112¾	106¼	7	Am Metals pf	100	112	112	112	+1
113	94¼	4	Am Radiator	1400	118¼	116¼	116¼	—¾
8	5⅝		⅓Am Safety Razor	9400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10⅜		Am Ship & C	4300	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
78	67⅝	5	Am Smelt	10500	74½	73¾	74	+¼
109	97	7	Am Smelt pf	800	104	103¾	104	+1
40⅛	32½	2	*Am Steel Found	3700	37½	35¾	35¾	—1¾
106¾	101¼	7	Am Steel F pf	200	106½	106½	106½	—¼
61⅜	38¾		Am Sugar	8000	47⅜	45	45⅝	—¾
89	79	7	Am Sugar pf	400	89½	89	89	—1
42⅝	32½	5	Am Tel & Cable	100	40¼	40¼	40½	—1½
129	121¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	8700	127⅝	127	127⅜	—1⅝
48¾	40		Am W W & E	6200	123¾	114	116¾	+1¾
99	66	6	Am WW 6% pf	300	90¾	89¾	90	—1
92	83½	7	Am WW 7% pf	800	94¾	94	94¾	+¾
93¾	81½	7	Am Woolen	20100	96⅝	95⅝	96⅛	+¼
108¾	106½	7	Am Woolen pf	800	96¾	95¾	96¼	+¼
1⅞	1⅞		Am Writ Pap pf	3000	3¼	2¾	2¾	—¼
10⅜	7		Am Zinc	700	8	7¾	7¾	
34¾	24		Am Zinc pf	600	27¾	27¼	27¼	—1
118	108	7	Am Type Fdrs	2000	111	107	109¼	—¾
14½	8		Anaconda	22700	36½	35¼	35¾	—1½
92¾	83¼		Armour pf	300	89	88¾	89	—¼
14½	8		Arnold Constab	200	8	8	8	
18⅝	15¾	1	Art Metals	100	15¾	15¼	15¾	—¼
112¾	96	7	Asso Dry G	5800	123¾	117¾	118	—1½
98	89	7	Asso D G 2d pf	200	98¾	98	98¼	—¼
34¾	27¼	1½	*Asso Oil	3400	28¾	27¾	27¾	—¼
109	97½	6	Atchison	37300	109	106¾	108¾	+2
97½	86½	5	Atchison pf	1200	93¾	92½	92½	+¼
89¾	74¾		At B & A	900	85	84	84	—1
132	112	7	Atl Coast L	6400	135¾	132	133¾	—3¼
21¾	10⅜		At G & W I	1400	17⅝	15⅞	17⅜	+1⅜
27¾	12¼		At G & W I pf	100	22¾	22¾	24½	+1⅝
140	74½	4	At Ref	8800	88	87	87	—1
113	104¼	7	At Ref pf	300	112¾	112	112	
54¼	47	4	Atlas Powder	200	49	48¾	48¾	—1¼
90	18½		Austin Nichols	4700	25	23¾	23¾	—1¼
15⅝	11¾		Auto Sales pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	—¼
131	104¾	7	Baldwin Loco	56300	124⅝	121	121	—1¾
68	52½	5	Balt & Ohio	28500	63¾	62	62	—1
61⅜	56¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	1500	60	59¾	60	+⅛
91	86	7	Bangor & A pf	100	90	90	90	—1
21¾	14		Barnsdall A	3500	19	17¾	18¼	—¼
16¾	10		Barnsdall B	300	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
68½	44½	2.40	*Beechnut Pack	3800	56¾	53¾	53¾	—1⅞
62¾	41⅞	7	Beth Steel	15100	45	42¾	44⅞	+1
97	89¼	7	Beth S 7% pf	2900	94	93¾	93¾	—¼
110⅝	102	8	Beth S 8% pf	400	107⅞	107	107	—1
7⅞	2⅝		Booth Fish	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31	22		Brit Em Steel	300	24	24	24	—¼
3	2		Brit Em S 2d pf	800	3	3	3	
120	107¼	8	Bklyn Edison	4500	120	117⅝	118¾	—1⅛
29½	13¼		Bklyn Man Tr	17300	24¾	23⅝	24	—⅝
70¾	48⅝	6	*Bklyn Man Tr pf	4500	69¼	67¾	67¾	—1
80¾	40	3	Bklyn Un Gas	15300	78½	75	76	—3
93	73	4	Brown Shoe	1700	50¾	48¾	50⅝	+2⅞
92	84	7	Brown Shoe pf	100	90	90	90	+1
4¼	1		Brunswick Co	100	2	2	2	—¼
82	70¼	4	Buff R & P pf	10	82	82	82	+1
112½	102	10	Burns Bros A	1100	110¾	108	109¾	+⅞
87	79½	2	Burns Bros B	400	24¾	23¾	23¾	—1¼
99¾	95¼	7	Burns Bros pf	1200	98¾	98	98¾	—¼
6¼	3¾		½Butte Cop & Z	1000	5	5	5	—⅛
20¾	14		Butte & Sup	1400	16¼	15½	15½	—⅜
22¾	17		Butterick Co	2900	18½	17	18	—¼
1¼	1⅛		Caddo Oil	300	1½	1½	1½	
92¾	80	6	Cal Pack	700	92¾	91	91	—1
25½	19½	1¾	Cal Pet	7700	22¾	21¼	21¾	—¾
107	92¼	7	Cal Pet pf	400	96	95¼	95¼	—1
3⅞	2¼		Calahan Zinc	1000	3¼	3	3	—⅛
64½	41¼		Calumet&Arlz	700	50¾	47¾	48¼	—3¾
19¼	13¼		Calumet&Hecla	800	15¾	14¾	15	—¼
154½	142¾	10	Can Pacific	6900	148½	147½	148	—1
77	46		Case Th M 7% pf	200	61	59	59	—2
17⅞	9¾		Cent Leather	2100	14¼	13¾	13¾	—⅝
47⅞	22¾		Cent Leath pf	10300	48	44	44	—3½
252	199	8	Cent of NJ	100	242	242	242	+2
43½	40¾		Cerro de Pasco	7500	46	45	45	—1
31½	24¾		Certn-Teed pf	400	27	26	26	—1
66¾	34½	3	Chandler Mot	9700	37½	33½	33⅞	—2⅝
94¾	84¾	6	Chee & Ohio	12600	85¾	83¾	84¾	+¼
109¾	99¼	6½	Ches & O pf	800	103	102½	102½	—1
5	3¾		Chic&Alt cts	200	5	5	5	
6¾	3¾		Chi & Alton	14800	6¼	5¼	5¾	—¼
13⅜	8¼		Chi & Alton pf	13800	13½	11¾	11⅝	—1
39¾	27		Chi & E Ill	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	+1¾
50¾	37		Chi & E Ill pf	500	43¼	42¼	43¼	—¼
7¾	4		Chi Gr Western	3700	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
22⅜	10¼		Chi Gr West pf	39400	22¾	19¼	19¾	—1¾
18¾	11¾		Chi M & St Paul	11200	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
30¼	19¼		Chi M & St P pf	23100	21¾	19¾	20¼	—1⅜
49¼	49¼	4	Chi & Northwest	5900	62¾	60	60	—2½
108	100	7	Chi & Northw pf	300	107¼	107¼	107¼	
87⅜	78¾	5	Chi Pneu Tool	700	86	85¾	85¾	—1¼
36¾	21¾		Chi R I & P	19100	34¾	32¾	32¾	—1⅝
23⅝	17¾		Chi RI & P 6% pf	600	78¾	78	78	—¾
79¾	76¼	1	Chi RI&P 7% pf	1300	89¾	88¾	88¾	—¾
47⅜	29		Chi St P & Om	600	44¾	44¼	44¼	—1½
61½	38		Chi Yellow Cab	3500	48	46¾	46¾	—1½
35½	32¾	2½	Chile Copper	13100	32¾	31¾	31¾	—¾
20⅝	18¾		Chino Copper	800	19¾	19	19	—¼
76⅛	56¾	5	Cluett Peabody	100	57	57	57	—¼
54¾	24½		Colo Fuel & Iron	27100	44¾	41¾	42¾	—1⅝
43¾	20	3	Colo South	4400	43½	40	40	—2¾
60¾	50	4	Col South 1st pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	—¼
54	45	4	Col South 2d pf	100	54	54	54	—1
			Col Gas rts	9028	¼	¼	¼	
55⅞	39¾	4	Col Carbon	900	41½	39¾	41	+1½
44½	33	2.60	Col Gas & Elec	27000	44¾	42	43¼	+1½
47	30⅝	2½	Com Inv Tr	200	45	44	44	—1
102¾	98		*Com Inv Tr pf	100	101	100	101	+¾
68½	43⅛	6	Com Solvents A	3700	68¾	64½	66¾	—1⅝
65	32		Com Solvents B	6000	65	60	63¾	—1⅝
155⅝	120	8	Con Gas of Balt	16100	145¾	144½	145¾	+1¼
66¾	32¾	3	Congoleum	12900	47¾	44¾	46	+1
24¾	8		Conley Tin Foil	1400	13	12	12	—1
75¼	60¾	5	Con Gas	58200	74¾	71	71¾	—3¾
3	2¾		Con Textile	9400	3¾	2¾	2¾	
79⅛	61¼	2	Con Can	18100	59½	58	58¼	—¾
60¼	40¾		Con Motors	3300	7	6¾	6¾	
37⅞	31¼	2	Corn Prod Ref	73800	37⅝	35¼	36	+¾
127¾	115¼	7	Corn Prod R pf	800	123	122	122	+1
40½	22¼		Cosden & Co	39700	24⅝	22⅝	23⅜	—⅛
95	83¼	7	Cosden & Co pf	200	84½	84	84	
39	21	4	*Crex Carpet	100	39	37¼	37¼	+¼
21¾	11	4	Crucible	10700	58½	55¾	55¾	—1¾
92	86	7	Crucible pf	400	90¼	88½	90¼	+1
18	11¾		Cuba Cane Sug	5000	14¼	13¾	13¾	—¼
71⅞	53¾		Cuba Cane S pf	13400	64	61¾	62¾	—1
38⅝	28½	4.30	Cuban-Am Sug	7000	32	31	31	—1
109	96		Cub-Am Sug pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	
9¼	4⅛		Cub Dom Sug	1300	5⅛	5	5	
82	41		Cub Dom S pf	300	48	48½	48¾	—⅛
74¼	46¾	4	Cuyamel Fru	5700	53	48¾	50¾	—1¾
78¾	56½	3	Cushman Sons	200	74¾	73	73	—1¾
38¾	20½		Daniel Boone	3000	12½	12	12	—¾
69¾	41		Davison Chem	15300	49¾	46½	47¼	—2¼
23⅞	18¼		De Beers Mines	800	20¾	19¼	20¼	+1¼
76	61¾	3	Deere pf	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	—¼
146¾	116¾	6	Del & Hud	10100	140	137	137½	—½
124¾	104½	9	Del & Hudson	4500	128¾	125½	126¾	—3
110¼	102¼	8	Detroit Edison	1700	110	108¼	108¼	—1
20¼	15	2	*Dome Mines	1300	16¾	15¾	15¾	—¼
12¾	9¾	1	Douglas Pec	1700	12¾	12	12	+¼
6¼	3¼		Dul S S & A pf	100	4½	4½	4½	—¼
141⅝	113	8	Du Pont	17300	134⅝	128	128¾	—5
91	85	6	Du Pont Deb	500	93	92½	93	+1⅝
108¾	102		Duquesne pf	900	107	106	106	—1
112¾	104¼	5	Eastman Kodak	900	110¼	108¾	109¾	—¾
24⅞	8½	1.60	Eaton Axel	2500	9¾	9	9	—⅛
64	50¾	4	Elec Sto Battery	2500	58¾	58	58	
3¼	2		Emerson-Brant	500	2	2	2	—⅛
15	7¾		Emerson-Br pf	500	8¾	7¾	7¾	—⅞
67½	55¾	5	End-Johnson	1100	64½	63¾	64¼	—⅛
116	106¾	7	End-Johnson pf	100	109	109	109	+1
35⅝	25¾	2	Erie	18800	28½	26¾	26¾	—1¾
43¾	28¾		Erie 1st pf	10600	39	37½	37¾	—1¾
42	25½		Erie2d pf	1100	38¾	38	38	—¾
24½	18¼	2	Ex Buffet	1100	21½	21	21½	+¼
29½	26½	2.60	Fairbks Morse Co	1100	27½	27¼	27¼	—¼
81	57	7	Famous Players	29300	84¾	81¾	81¾	—2¼
97⅜	87½	5	Famous Play pf	1100	97¾	96½	97	—¼
49¾	41¾	7	Federal M & S pf	1100	50	49¾	49¾	—¼
13⅝	9½	64	*Fifth Ave Bus	1100	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
212½	163	10	Fisher Body	1200	188	180	183	—1
10⅝	6¼		Fisk Rubber	5000	9¾	9	9¾	
44⅞	33¾		Fisk Rub pf	1100	64½	64	64	
73¾	43¼	3	Fleischmann	5800	73⅜	71¾	71¾	—1⅝
88¾	66¼	6	Foundation	23700	88¾	85¾	86¾	—1⅝
8¾	4¾		Freeport-Texas	2300	8¾	8	8	—⅛
87⅞	75	4	Fed Lt & Trac Co	200	85¾	84	85½	—1¾
74⅜	54	4	Fed Lt & Tr Co pf	200	76½	76¾	76½	—1¼
49¾	32	2	Gen Am Tk Car	1700	46¾	44¾	45	—1¾
93¾	82	7	Gen Am Tk Car pf	100	86	86	86	
47⅝	29		Gen Asphalt	18200	43	40¼	41¾	—1⅝
87	71¾	5	Gen Asphalt pf	700	83¾	80	81	—2¾
7	4¼		Gardner Mot	4700	5¾	4	4¼	—⅜
169	83	6	Gen Baking	3000	165¾	144	146	—11
251	193½	8	Gen Electric	128600	202¾	200¼	201¾	—¾
14⅝	11¾	.60	Gen El 6% Sp	4000	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
89	80	6	Gen Motors pf	400	88¾	88¾	89¼	+¼
90	80¼	6	Gen Mot 6% def	1200	90	88	90	+2
100	95¾	7	Gen Mot 7%	2200	100	99	100	+¼
61⅜	53½	4.80	Gen Mot new	22300	81¾	78¾	81	+2
94	84		*Gen Refract	1200	88	86	86	—1
51¼	47¼		Gimbel Bros	3400	60¾	58¾	59	—¼
107	99		Gimbel Bros pf	500	106¾	106	106¾	—¼
8	4		Glidden Co	10800	12	9	11	+¾
41¾	28½		Gold Dust	1500	34½	33½	33¾	—1¼
81¾	67	7	Goodrich	11100	81¾	78¾	79¾	—1¾
21¾	14¼		Goodrich pf	1700	18¾	17¾	18	—¼
77⅞	61		Goodyear pf	12600	71	69¾	70¾	—¼
81¾	69¾	6	Goodyear pf pf	1300	81¾	77	77	—4
41	29¾		Gen Petroleum	9700	40	38¾	40	+¼
27¾	19¾		Gen Refract	1200	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
17⅜	11¾		Gray & Davis	500	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
98	84¾	5	Great North pf	9100	84¾	81¾	82	—2½
81¾	72¾	3	Great Nor pf	4400	80¾	79¾	80	—¾
89⅜	85½	6	Gt West Sug	7200	87¾	85¾	86¾	—¾
107	101	7	Gt West Sug pf	200	107	107	107	+¼
144	56		Greene Canane	900	15	14¾	14¾	
19¼	8¾		Guan Sug	1700	8½	8½	8½	—1

Yr. 1924 High	Yr. 1924 Low	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
82	73½	6	Gulf Mobile&N	3200	77½	76	77	+1
60	50	1	Gulf States Steel	1100	51	51	51	
89¾	76	6	Gulf States Steel pf	1500	77	76½	77	+1
102	98	7	Gulf States Steel pf	400	101	101	101	
95	82		Hanna pf	100	85	85	85	—1
44¾	31		Hartman	1100	34	33½	33½	—¼
88½	37¾	6	Hayes Wheel	1900	48¾	47¾	48	—¾
61⅞	50¼	4	Homestake Min	3600	60	58	58	—1
82	61		Houston Oil	8600	73½	70	70	—3
30	20¾	3	Hudson Motor	17800	23¾	23¼	23¼	—¼
15	11¼		*Hupp Motor	1700	14¾	13¾	13¾	—¾
			Hydraulic Steel	1200	27	25	25	—1
14	11		Hydraulic pf	100	13	13	13	
108	100¾		Illinois Cent	3500	111¼	107	107	—3
114¾	104	6	Illinois Cent pf A	1400	111¾	108	108	—2¼
25	21		Insuranshares	100	24	24	24	
95¾	15¾		Indian Motor	2400	18½	17	18	+1¾
84	189	8	Indian Ref	5100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
108	102	6	Ind Oil & Gas	2100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
107¾	82		Inland Steel	2400	84¾	84	84	—¼
284	214	3½	Inland Steel pf	2400	247½	245	245	—2½
106	101¾	7	Inspiration Cop	1300	25¾	24¾	25	—¼
99	93¾		Int Rap Transit	3900	24¾	22	23	—1
8¾	3¼		Int Agricult pf	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	
214	189	8	Ing Rand	70	250	250	250	
108	102	6	Ing Rand pf	10	103	103	103	
107¾	82		Int Business	4900	102	102	102	+¾
52	40¾	4	Int Cement	1700	53	50	50	—¾
31	22		Int Combust	3200	31	28½	29	—1¾
39¾	28	5	Int Harv	2100	95¾	95	95	—¾
111½	106	7	Int Harv pf	300	111¾	111¼	111¾	+¼
114	98		Int Mer Marine	1700	9¾	9	9	—⅛
43	26¾		Int Mer Mar pf	6700	40½	38	38½	—1¾
59	29		Int Nickel	13200	18¾	17¾	17¾	—⅝
89	75½	6	Int Nickel pf	200	89	88¾	89	+¼
73	54		Int Paper	2900	69¾	65¾	65¾	—4⅛
74½	69¼	4	Int Paper pf sta	600	74¾	74	74	
111½	73	4	Int Shoe	400	111¾	105¾	111¾	+11¾
117¾	115¾	6	Int Shoe pf	300	117½	117	117½	—½
86¾	66	6	Int Tel & Tel	2200	84¾	81	82	—1¾
26½	19¼		Invincible Oil	6400	23⅝	19¾	19¾	—3⅛
29¾	20		Iowa Central	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
32½	27½	1	Intertype	300	30	29½	29¾	+¼

BASEBALL DAY IN WASHINGTON

Senators Meet Giants Before Brilliant Gathering in 1st Game of 1924 World Series

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4 (Special)—Baseball took full possession of the Capital City of the United States today when the Washington Senators, champions of the American League, met the New York Giants, champions of the National League, in the first game of the World Series of 1924 in the Griffith (Stadium here. These games have always attracted record throngs; but today's contest appeared to surpass its predecessors in more ways than one.

In 1921, 1922 and 1923 New York enjoyed a complete monopoly of the series as the Giants were the representatives of the National League while the Yankees represented the American League, so that today found another city privileged to stage a part at least of the series and this—coupled with the fact that it was the first time the Capital City had ever had that honor—added to the interest taken.

Today's game was history making in more ways than one. In the first place it was the first world series game that a President of the United States had ever planned to take part in by throwing out the first ball. In years past presidents have thrown out the first ball for the opening game of the American League race, but today it was a game involving the championship of the world. And it was to one of the greatest pitchers of all time that fell the honor of receiving the ball from the hands of the Chief Executive.

President Coolidge was not the only high official to attend the game, as members of his Cabinet, diplomats from foreign countries, other officials in the service of the Government and men high up in the baseball world were there.

There were over 8000 waiting in front of the ticket booths last night for the 2500 seats which were put on sale this morning. The line started forming early with many of those waiting seated on boxes while others stood the entire time.

Conditions were fine for the game and the spectators were in the best of humor with Nick Altrock, the famous comedian of baseball and Al. Schacht, his partner, on hand to furnish all the amusement that the most exacting could ask. Altrock has been amusing World Series crowds for some years; but this was the first time he had had an opportunity to be doing it as a member of one of the teams competing for the title.

Walter Johnson, the popular pitcher of the Senators received an ovation when he appeared on the field.

Polo Growing in Argentina

Victory in Olympic Games Intensifies Interest Among the People

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (AP)—The recent triumph of an Argentine polo team in the Paris Olympic meeting thereby winning the world Olympic championship in polo for Argentina has intensified to a great extent public interest in the game which first began to be shown during the successful tour of an Argentine four in the United States and Great Britain two years ago.

Until quite rcently polo was practically unheard of by the general public here as few persons outside players and their friends took much interest in the game. Polo is now played in nearly all the Argentine cavalry regiments and is being taken up enthusiastically by Argentine ranchers.

The game was first played in Argentina among British ranchers settled in the country. What is considered to be the first match was played as far back as 1875 in north Argentina. The game was stopped by local police on the grounds that it was too dangerous a pastime. Native peons intrusted with the care of the polo ponies have shown themselves excellent players and many leading polo authorities here believe that more than one team could be formed among the cowboys quite able to defeat the Olympic champions.

The interests of polo in Argentina are looked after by the Argentine Polo Association with which the principal polo clubs of the country are affiliated. President Alvear is honorary president of this organization.

An annual championship and many tournaments are held under the auspices of the association which attract entries from polo clubs in the interior of Argentina and from the cavalry regiments and others."

MEETING HELD TO INSURE UNIFORMITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4—At a meeting of officials who are to have charge of Intercollegiate Conference football games beginning today, with athletic directors of Conference universities as well as faculty representatives, agreements were made on many points of administration to insure uniformity. Interpretation of the rules was not under discussion, it was pointed out by Maj. J. L. Griffith, athletic commissioner for the Conference, which called the meeting.

Duties of the various officials were apportioned in matters not covered by the rule book. All four officials, it was decided, should be held responsible for mistakes in the interpretation of rules. It was specified that the field judge should carry a pistol in a holster, provided by the home team, which he will fire to designate the ends of quarters and the halves. In case no play is in progress when the pistol is fired, the referee's whistle will govern.

The referee is to keep a record of the two-minute periods called by the captains of the teams, it was agreed. Prof. W. F. Aigler, faculty representative of University of Michigan, chairman of the new football officials' selection committee, stated that the new system whereby officials are assigned by an impartial tribunal, makes the officials independent of the whims of coaches. This, he declared, should result in a higher standard of officiating.

"What officials can do to help the game," was the subject of an address by L. W. St. John, athletic director for Ohio State University. Ethics of the official were outlined by Col. M. C. Mumma, an official. Co-operation between officials was discussed by J. C. Masker, official; A. Haines, official, described the officials' attitude toward each other; F. E. Birch, official, spoke on the officials' attitude toward the players; what the committee can do to help the officials was told by Joseph Magidsohn, official.

NATIONAL CUP GAMES START

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The National Cup soccer games start today. Teams all over the country will battle in the greatest soccer competition we have. This year a preliminary qualifying round is being played and only the best teams will play in the competition proper.

New Zealanders Face Leicester

Defeat Newport, 13 to 10—Victory Is Considered Fortunate

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 4—The "All Blacks" Rugby football team from New Zealand, which today tries conclusions with the Leicester Club team, must consider itself fortunate not to have been defeated by Newport, probably the strongest of the present Welsh sides, in its most recent fixture, so the experts who saw the game are agreed. Thirteen points to 10 was the score, but this apparently does not give at all an accurate impression of the way the play went. At practically all points the New Zealanders were outplayed, their forwards being outscrummaged by Newport's powerful pack, and the combination of their backs was completely upset by the opposition with speed and determination.

Every man of the Newport fifteen played at or above his best, and there was a dash about the side which contrasted strongly with the Swansea Club's showing against the same opponents a few days before. Newport is the first club to score a try against the "All Blacks."

It has now been decided that after their eagerly-awaited match against England at Twickenham, Jan. 3, the tourists will visit France and play three matches against French national sides. The first of these games is scheduled for Jan. 11 at Toulouse; the second for Jan. 18 at Paris, and the details of the third have not yet been settled. Jan. 25 is named as a likely date.

The following is a complete list of the "All Blacks" fixtures prior to the great game at Twickenham:

Oct. 8—North Midlands at Birmingham; 11—Cheshire at Birkenhead; 16—Durham at Hartlepool or Sunderland; 18—Yorkshire at Bradford; 22—Lancashire at Manchester; 25—Cumberland at Carlisle.

Nov. 1—Ireland at Dublin; 5—Ulster at Belfast; 8—Northumberland at Newcastle; 12—Cambridge University at Cambridge; 15—London at Twickenham; 20—Oxford University at Oxford; 22—Cardiff at Cardiff; 29—Wales at Swansea.

Dec. 2—Llanelly at Llanelly or Swansea; 6—East Midlands at Northampton; 11—Warwickshire at Coventry; 13—Combined Services at Twickenham; 17—Hampshire at Portsmouth; 27—London at Blackheath.

It will be noticed that, owing to the stand taken by the Scottish authorities in certain matters relating to the financial side of the tour, the New Zealanders have no fixture with a Scottish national side or any of the Scottish clubs.

W. S. C. FOOTBALL OUTLOOK GOOD

Coach Has 13 Letter-Men and Excellent Material in Sophomores

PULLMAN, Wash., Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Coach A. A. Exendine, beginning his second year at State College of Washington, is building a football eleven that should make a good showing in the Pacific Coast Conference this season. Thirteen letter players are back to try for positions on the team. In addition, there is a good deal of excellent material from last year's freshman eleven. Competition is close, both in the backfield and on the line.

In Capt. H. W. Slater, '25, the Cougars have a leader and a fullback of exceptional ability. Slater, who weighs 195 pounds and is built like a wedge, is a line plunger and a strong man on defense. Pacific Coast critics are predicting his selection for all-coast honors this fall.

Martin Best at Quarterback

M. R. Hales '25 and E. L. Waldorf '26 appear to be slated for the halfback positions on the first varsity. Hales, another 195-pound back with a chunky build, is exceptionally fast for a man of his weight. Waldorf, weighing 180 pounds, hits hard, and is good at carrying the ball. M. L. Martin '26 seems to have the advantage so far for the quarterback position. He, like Slater, Hales and Waldorf, is a letterman from last year's backfield.

William Kramer '26 will make a strong bid for a position at halfback. He is a "W" man. C. N. Marker '26, out for fullback; J. D. Glann '26, quarterback, and E. H. Alexander '25, halfback, all letter-men, are strong backfield candidates. Rudolph Mahers '26, Joseph Koenig '27, C. E. Sweet '27, L. L. Jacky '27, Gerald Dixon '27, and Paul Reed '27 are all showing promise in the backfield.

The tentative first-string line consists of Harold Berven '26 and Harry Bohlke '26 at ends; W. M. Hjertoos '25 and H. J. Hansen '27, at tackles; Stanley Young '26 and E. J. Ahlskog '26, at guards, and H. L. Vosburg '25, at center. Hjertoos and Ahlskog are veterans at their positions. Beryen, letter tackle of last year's eleven, is working at end this season.

J. L. Stackhouse '25, out for center; C. E. Keller '26, end; Leonard Storhow '27, guard; F. F. Framer '27, end; W. W. Maurer '27, tackle; Maynard Shrauger '27, tackle; E. R. Smith '27, center; Frank Cady '27, end; L. G. Fanning '26, guard; and R. R. Weigant '27, guard, are all putting up a hard battle for line positions.

From the weight angle, the Cougar squad is fortunate. The tentative first-string will average about 187. The men are nearly all of even weights and sizes, and are on the whole unusually fast. The substitutes, too, measure up in weight and ability.

Practice this season has been harder than ever before. Since Sept. 15, when Pacific Coast training started, Coach Exendine has put the men through their paces. They are all becoming conditioned, and are beginning to work together smoothly. A good deal of drill on interference and running with the ball has been on the program for the backfield aspirants, while the linemen, under Line Coach H. A. Applequist, have been working on rudiments of line play.

Three Major Weaknesses

Three major weaknesses were apparent. The ends are weak, the centers are inexperienced and the punters are not getting good distance on their kicks. Martin, Hales, Jacky and Alexander are working daily on punting, but so far they are not getting their kicks far enough away to suit the coaches.

The aerial attack may be used to a great extent. Captain Slater is an accurate forward passer. Short, screened passes, as well as the longer throws are being developed.

The year's schedule calls for seven Northwest and Pacific Coast Conference games. On Oct. 4, the State College team will meet the Pacific University eleven at Pullman. On Oct. 11, Gonzaga University comes here. The following week, Oct. 17, is the first Pacific Coast Conference game, when W. S. C. will meet University of Idaho at Moscow. The game with University of California will be played at Berkeley, Calif., Oct. 31. Oregon Agricultural College comes to Pullman Nov. 7, and on Nov. 22, the team goes to Seattle for the final contest of the year, with University of Washington.

NEWTON BREAKS A ROAD RUN RECORD

Covers 42 Miles, London to Bright in 6h. 11m. 4 2-5s.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 4—Leonard Hurst's (Polytechnic) record of 6h. 14m. 8s. for the 53-mile road run between Westminster Bridge, London, and the Aquarium, Brighton, was eclipsed after standing for 31 years yesterday, when A. F. St. Newton, veteran South African amateur with a big reputation as a Marathon racer, covered the distance in 6h. 11m. 4 2-5s.

This is a big improvement upon the time first mentioned, and a considerably bigger one upon the existing amateur record—6h. 52m. 18s. by F. D. Randall in 1899.

Newton was ahead of the previous best times very soon yesterday, passing Mersthan (13 miles, 647 yards) in 1h. 53m. 43s. His times at other parts of the journey were: Redhill Post Office (20¼ miles) at 2h. 6m. 54s.; Povey Cross (half distance) in 2h. 45m. 44s.; Crawley (28¾ miles) 3h. 14m. 48s.; and Bonney (36 miles, 398 yards) in 4h. 21m. 41s.

As Newton's feats were not performed in open competition there is a possibility that his record may not be time with Hurst it should be remembered the professional ran the distance in adverse weather conditions and at a time when the Brighton road had a slower surface than it has today.

Harvard Has Fine Soccer Outlook

With its first game of the season scheduled to take place a week from today against the Amherst College eleven, the Harvard varsity soccer team is rapidly rounding into form. Advices from Cambridge say that present prospects indicate a far better Crimson eleven than has been seen wearing black and red shirts for some years past.

The new coach, T. E. White, well known around Boston as a referee, took up the task of developing a team at Harvard last spring and has made himself well liked by the players. This fall 31 varsity candidates answered his call of which nearly 20 had had experience.

Following recent scrimmages in which the eleven showed to advantage for early season form, coach White said, "We have a fast and quite accurate shooting forward line and a defense that will measure up to the standard of college soccer. No man is entitled to believe himself sure of his position. We have a wealth of capable substitutes many of whom are fully equal in every way to the men on the Team A lineup."

Developing New System

Coach White has renovated the style of game at Harvard, developing far more teamwork, with the men coordinating on short and long passes that carry the offense down the field in greater strength.

If it were not that Coach White knows his men and their ability, individually and collectively, one might be inclined to doubt Harvard's chances by glancing over the names in the lineup. Only four letter men are seen, two of them winning the distinction two years ago. Four others won their numerals last year on the freshman team, and the other three are from last year's squad.

The team was hard hit by the loss of seven men by graduation—R. M. C. Greenidge, J. C. Lamont, Harry Eldridge, W. N. Tuttle, H. F. Fitton, H. P. Furber, and H. M. Gaston, all letter men. Then followed the loss to the team by ineligibility of W. R. Gherardi '27, captain of last year's freshman team; C. R. Brookes '26, letter man, and R. S. Wright '26, another letter man. The latter, however, it is hoped, will soon be eligible.

Despite figures, meaning letter men, veterans, etc., Coach White thinks this year's team is going to be a better one than Harvard has had in the past six years, during which time he has been acquainted with Harvard records.

Present Team A Lineup

The present team A lineup which has started many scrimmages and, if the men continue to play as well, will face Amherst Saturday, consists of T. R. Wickersham '26, or; K. B. Cropks '27, lr; W. E. Trevvett, c; G. D. Dorman '25, ll; W. C. Fordyce '26, ol; Alexis de Tarnowsky '26, rh; J. F. Purdy '25, ch; Capt. W. R. Pattison '25, rh; J. A. MacKinnon '27, rb; J. J. Sullivan Jr. '25, lb and R. H. Thomas Jr. '27, at goal.

Captain Pattison is a remarkably good soccer player for college circles. A letter man for two years who is equally good on the defense or offense besides having the qualities for making an able leader. Sullivan and Dorman are real veterans and won their letters two years ago, but were unable to play last year Tarnowsky flanked Pattison last year and is a letter man. Crooks, Trevvett, MacKinnon and Thomas won their numerals playing on the freshman team last year. The others have been on the squad and are now reaping the reward for their past training.

H. S. Gans '27, W. P. Dixon '25, A. J. Bronstein '25, Arthur Rubin '26, H. E. Rubenstein 3ES, W. J. Small '26, G. A. Norton '26, R. T. Smith '27 and John de Bruyn Kops '26 are a few of the more promising substitutes ready to replace the team A men.

The schedule this year is one game short of last year's, giving Coach White a week more to prepare his warriors. Last year the season opened against Northeastern College, which has been canceled and Amherst, usually the second date, is listed as the first. The schedule follows:

Oct. 11—Amherst College; 18—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 24—Dartmouth College.

Nov. 1—Cornell University; 8—Princeton University; 15—Springfield; 21—Yale at New Haven; 29—Haverford at Philadelphia.

WHITE SOX OUT TO MAKE IT 3 STRAIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Back on their home grounds at the South Side Park today, the White Sox of the American League planned to make it three straight against the Cubs of the National League in the annual Chicago city championship series. More than 15,000 spectators viewed yesterday's 6-to-3 Sox victory, and double that number is expected today, with the Cubs trying to even the count of games for the series.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	8	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Jacobs, Blake, Keen and O'Farrell. Umpires—Pirman, Moriarty, Hildebrand and Rigler. Time—1h. 51m.

BETTER RELATIONS MOVE

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4—In a move for better relations between the two local members of the Intercollegiate Conference, 400 alumni, university executives and football players of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University met in a joint dinner at the City Club. L. M. Burton, president of Chicago; W. D. Scott, president of Northwestern; Prof. A. A. Stagg, Maroon athletic director and football coach, and G. F. Thistlethwaite, Purple coach, were guests of honor. Short speeches were made by Capt. H. C. Gowdy '25 of Chicago and Capt. W. H. Weinecke '25 of Northwestern, and others. An attempt will be made to hold the meeting annually, it was decided.

ORANGE COUNTY WINS POLO CUP

Defeats Shelburne in Monty Waterbury Series by a Score of 9 Goals to 7

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 4 (Special)—The final event of the polo season, the contest for the Monty Waterbury Cup went to the Orange County four, conquerers of the Californians, here today, when they defeated the Shelburne team minus the aid of Devereux Milburn, in a well played match by a score of 9 to 7 on the International Field.

It was team play that was responsible for the victory, as there was little to choose between the individual players, especially in view of the changes in the Shelburne lineup in practically every game of the series. Shelburne shifted its lineup today. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. replacing Devereux Milburn playing back with Maj. L. A. Beard at No. 1, and E. J. Boeseke Jr. at No. 3. This placed the handicaps at even terms, 29 each.

Orange County launched its attack at once, and after a series of scrimmages near the Shelburne goal, W. A. Harriman scored on a backhander. They carried it down again, and Malcolm Stevenson sent it through for Orange's second score. J. D. Nelson fouled as the period ended. The free shot at the start of the second period went wide, but Stevenson scored after the throw in.

East and Hitchcock Combine

Harry East and Hitchcock combined on the offensive at the start of the third period, and the former scored two goals in rapid succession from tries placed by the young internationalist. But the powerful offensive of Orange County kept the ball close to Shelburne goal for the rest of the chukker and scored three more points, with Stevenson taking one and the other two, being credited to R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

The attack of Shelburne was the strongest factor in the fourth period, though the defense work of the Orange County backs was sufficient to prevent scoring until the last moment of play, when East made a quick shot from scrimmage that scored.

This made the score 6 to 3 as the first half ended.

Powerful riding with long drives signalized the next two periods. Hitchcock was the outstanding star in this style of play. Strawbridge did the hardest playing for Orange, heading off several probable scores. East put one through in the fifth, after Hitchcock had brought it down on a bit of fully 100 yards; but Harriman scored on a carry by Nelson near the end of the period. Hitchcock secured the ball behind his own goal at the start of the sixth and, sweeping it down the field, in 40 seconds, scored but his other tries went aside, leaving the score 7 to 6 in favor of Orange County with two periods left.

Shelburne Launches Attack

Shelburne launched its attack on a free shot when Nelson fouled, and though the free shot went aside, Major Beard scored about the middle of the period. A combination attack gave Nelson an angle shot, and he scored for Orange on a beautiful forehand drive.

More hard riding distinguished the final period. A series of hard drives by Hitchcock scored in the first minute, but a combination to Nelson went through soon afterward. This ended the scoring, as both teams defended any try for the balance of the match. The summary:

ORANGE COUNTY. SHELBURNE
No. 1—W. A. Harriman. Maj. L. A. Beard
No. 2—J. D. Nelson.....Harry East
No. 3—Malcolm Stevenson
E. J. Boeseke Jr.
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
Thomas Hitchcock Jr.

Score—Orange County 9, Shelburne 7. Goals—Stevenson 3, Harriman 2, Nelson 2, Strawbridge 2 for Orange County; East 4, Hitchcock 2, Beard, for Shelburne.

PICK-UPS

POSSIBILITIES of the Washington Americans going through two successive seasons under the same manager are today brighter than they have been at any time since C. C. Griffith, the present president, managed the club. It was in 1920 that Griffith decided to give up the management, and that year the club finished in sixth place. The 1921 team was managed by George McBride, for years shortstop on the team. In 1922 J. C. Milan, the star centerfielder, took his turn at managing only to be succeeded by Owen Bush, the former Detroit shortstop. His term was also for one year only as he was succeeded by S. R. Harris this spring and the success of the last named practically assures his being retained for at least another year.

One of the reasons the Washington victory in the American League pennant race has been so popular throughout the country is undoubtedly due to the splendid work President Griffith did in procuring baseball regalia and sending it to the American soldiers when they were in the World War. Griffith worked unceasingly in this cause and few are the former soldiers who are not rejoicing today over his team getting into the World Series.

Walter Johnson gave a thought to politics today as he was about to pitch his first World Series game. He said he would vote for President Coolidge, who will be his "battery mate" this afternoon for the brief formality of tossing out the first ball.

President Johnson's proposition that Brooklyn should have been substituted for the Giants as the National League's series entry, because of the Dolan-O'Connell scandal, found no support from C. H. Ebbets, president of the Robins. "The Giants proved they were the best team in the league," Ebbets declared. "I see nothing to prevent them from playing."

Three of the former managers of the Senators will be on hand to cheer for the American Leaguers. They are J. C. Milan, George McBride and Owen Bush, who was succeeded this year by S. R. Harris. "I came here to see my last year's team defeat the Giants," decared Bush. "Harris did something with them this year I couldn't accomplish.

Each of the rival clubs had three left-handed batters in today's prospective lineups. The left-handed Giant batters are Terry, Young and Frisch, who bats from either side, according to the pitching he faces. Those among the Senators are Judge, Rice and Gealin. The left-handed pitchers of each staff—Bentley and Nehf for the Giants and Zachary and Mogridge for the Senators—also bat from the left side, as does Tate, substitute Washington catcher.

Manager Harris expressed confidence last night that his team would win the World Series, but would not be surprised if it took seven games.

World Series tickets in the hands of scalpers, who did a thriving business despite a vigorous drive against them by federal and city authorities, were selling at a higher premium last night than for any baseball championship in years. Single ones for the opening were reported to be selling in some instances for as high as $50 and $75, while three-game strips brought as high as $150, depending upon their location.

R. R. JOHNSON OUT OF SERIES

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Aloof and disapproving, B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, today took no official part in the series to decide the baseball title of the world. He refused even to witness the New York Giants, representatives of the National League, compete with Washington, which, he said, "won its championship honestly."

Rogers Hornsby Is Only .400 Batsman

1924 Was Phenomenal Season So Far as Major League Batting Was Concerned

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The 1924 major league campaign, marked by brilliant individual batting runs, but batting that characterized Babe Ruth's performance in 1923 and 1920, but nevertheless was a phenomenal season in batting. Rogers Hornsby, repeating as batting champion of the National League, finished with .424, setting a new mark for hitters in modern baseball, and also having the honor of being the only .400 hitter in the major leagues.

Ruth finished with .378, falling down in his home run hitting in the closing battles of the race. He made 46 homers; however, the high mark of either league.

Hornsby lacked one of sharing with Capt. F. F. Frisch of the Giants the honor of being the league's leading scorer. He crossed the plate 121 times and was only two behind J. F. Fournier, of Brooklyn, in hitting homers. Fournier finished with 27. In total base hitting, Hornsby was in a class by himself. Playing in 143 games, Hornsby made 227 hits for a total of 373 bases, including 14 triples and 43 two base hits.

Base stealing honors went to M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh, with 49, with H. S. Cuyler, also of Pittsburgh, second with 32.

The veteran Z. D. Wheat, of Brooklyn, wound up the season as second best in batting, having hit .375. Ross Young, of New York, was third with .356 and Cuyler fourth with .354.

Other leading batters: E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, .350; R. B. Bressler, Cincinnati, .347; Fournier, Brooklyn, .331; A. High, Brooklyn, .332; E. C. Williams, Philadelphia, .327; Frisch, New York, .327; J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .326; H. M. Gowdy, New York, .325, G. L. Kelly, New York, .325.

Final, unofficial averages for the American League show more players batting above .300 than in 1923.

C. D. Jamieson, of Cleveland, was second to Ruth in batting, winding up with .353; B. A. Falk, of Chicago, was third with .352; E. T. Collins, also of the Sox, was fourth with .350. Collins was the leading base stealer, his 44 not being approached.

Sam Rice, of the Senators, got the most hits, 216. S. R. Harris, youthful manager of the triumphant Washinto club, led in sacrifice hits, with 42.

Other leading batters: J. L. Basler, Detroit, .347; Tristram Speaker, Cleveland, .346; H. E. Heilmann, Detroit, .344; Leon Goslin, Washington, .343; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, .340; T. R. Cobb, Detroit, .337; G. C. Myatt, Cleveland, .336; Rice, Washington, .335, and I. N. Boone, Boston, .335.

BALTIMORE-ST. PAUL NOW EVEN IN SERIES

BALTIMORE, Md, Oct. 4 (AP)—St. Paul, American Association champions and Baltimore, pennant winners in the International League, will enter the third game of the "Little World Series" today, with the count tied at one-all.

After losing the first game to the Orioles Thursday in the ninth inning, the St. Paul team came back yesterday and blanked the Orioles, 6-0.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Paul	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	6	12	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5

Batteries—Merritt and Dixon; Ogden, Tomlin and McCarthy, Freitag. Umpires—Chill (A. A.) and Geisel (I. L.) Time—2h.

NEW YORK LEADS MASSACHUSETTS

Latter Defeats Pennsylvania in the Opening Lesley Cup Golf Competition

LESLEY CUP STANDING

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1906	New York	Massachusetts
1906	New York	Massachusetts
1907	New York	Pennsylvania
1908	New York	Massachusetts
1909	New York	Pennsylvania
1910	Massachusetts	New York
1911	New York	Massachusetts
1912	Pennsylvania	New York
1913	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
1914	New York	Massachusetts
1915	New York	Pennsylvania
1916	Massachusetts	New York
1919	Pennsylvania	Massachusetts
1920	Pennsylvania	New York
1921	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
1922	Massachusetts	New York
1923	New York	Massachusetts

Massachusetts and New York golf teams are meeting today on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., in the final match of the Lesley Cup team competition for 1924, and the winner will succeed to the trophy, which has been in the possession of New York during the past year. Last year New York won the cup by defeating Massachusetts in the final game, 8 to 7, but this year the Bay State golfers are favored to regain the trophy, which they held in 1921 and 1923.

New York led 3 to 2 at the end of the forenoon play in foursomes. The defending Metropolitan team was considered to be handicapped somewhat in the singles play of the afternoon as J. W. Sweetser, former national amateur champion, was not in the best of shape, although he and J. G. Anderson were able to win from F. D. Ouimet and W. A. Whitcomb 1 up this morning. The summary:

J. G. Anderson and J. W. Sweetser, New York, defeated F. D. Ouimet and W. A. Whitcomb, Massachusetts, 1 up.

R. R. Gorton and Karl Mosser, Massachusetts, defeated J. F. Kammer and W. M. Reekie, New York, 1 up (19 holes).

C. M. Douglass and Oswald Kirkby, New York, dfeeated Clark Hodder and A. P. Wade, Massachusetts, 2 and 1.

R. H. Jones and C. H. Paul, New York, defeated Howard Paul and Percival Gilbert, Massachusetts, 7 and 6.

B. W. Estabrook and W. F. McPhail, Massachusetts, defeated J. Bingham and J. W. Stearns, New York, 2 and 1.

Massachusetts met Pennsylvania yesterday in the first match of the series, and the two teams had a great competition, the former winning by the close margin of 8 to 7. Five foursome matches were played in the morning, the Bay State winning two, while the New York team took the other three. M. R. Marston, United States amateur champion in 1923 and captain of the Pennsylvania team, was paired with D. C. Corkran, winner of the qualifying-round gold medal in the 1924 amateur championship tournament, and they had a great battle with F. D. Ouimet and W. A. Whitcomb of the Massachusetts team, winning their match by 1 up. At the turn, the Pennsylvania pair was leading, 2 up, but Ouimet and Whitcomb squared the match at the fifteenth. Although they required three putts, the Pennsylvanians won the sixteenth hole, as Whitcomb was short of the green from the tee. They halved the next two holes.

B. W. Estabrook and W. F. McPhail, Massachusetts, won the most one-sided of the foursome matches when they defeated Warren Webb and J. G. McMahon of Pennsylvania 6 and 5.

Massachusetts took the match by winning six of the 10 singles competitions which were held in the afternoon, Ouimet and Marston played the No. 1 positions for their respective teams and the former won his match 2 and 1. Ouimet played nine golf over the first nine holes, one over par, a total card of 38 against 39 for his opponent. He won the ninth hole with a "birdie" 3 by making a 25-foot putt. They started home with the Massachusetts player 4 up. Coming in Marston won the twelfth and fifteenth while the five other holes played were halved.

Clark Hodder, Harvard's hockey and golf star, also played fine golf for his first nine holes, turning in the same card as Ouimet and leading his opponent, M. M. Jack, 4 up, finally winning 4 and 3, the widest margin obtained by any player in the singles competition. The summary:

LESLEY CUP COMPETITION
(Foursomes)

M. R. Marston and D. C. Corkran, Pennsylvania, defeated F. D. Quimet and W. A. Whitcomb, Massachusetts, 1 up.

J. W. Platt and F. W. Knight, Pennsylvania, defeated R. R. Gorton and Karl Mosser, Massachusetts, 2 and 1.

Allison Maxwell and Greer McIlvain, Pennsylvania, defeated R. W. Brown and A. P. Wade, Massachusetts, 1 up.

B. W. Estabrook and W. F. McPhail, Massachusetts, defeated Warren Webb and J. G. McMahon, Pennsylvania, 6 and 5.

Percival Gilbert and Howard Paul, Massachusetts, defeated M. M. Jack and R. M. Washburn, Pennsylvania, 2 up.

(Singles)

F. D. Ouimet, Massachusetts, defeated M. R. Marston, Pennsylvania, 2 and 1.

D. C. Corkran, Pennsylvania, defeated P. W. Whittemore, Massachusetts, 2 and 1.

R. R. Gorton, Massachusetts, defeated J. W. Platt, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.

W. A. Whitcomb, Massachusetts, defeated F. W. Knight, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.

Clark Hodder, Massachusetts, defeated M. M. Jack, Pennsylvania, 4 and 3.

Karl Mosser, Massachusetts, defeated A. R. Maxwell, Pennsylvania, 2 and 1.

Warren Webb, Pennsylvania, defeated Percival Gilbert, Massachusetts, 1 up.

J. G. McMahon, Pennsylvania, defeated R. W. Brown, Massachusetts, 1 up.

B. W. Estabrook, Massachusetts, defeated Greer McIlvain, Pennsylvania, 2 and 1.

L. M. Washburn, Pennsylvania, defeated A. P. Wade, Massachusetts, 1 up.

SEXTON TROPHY IS PRESENTED TO YALE

The Lawrence Eugene Sexton Trophy for the crew which wins the Harvard-Yale eight-cared boat race each year has been awarded to Capt. J. S. Rockefeller '24 of the Yale varsity eight which not only defeated Harvard in their annual four-mile race on the Thames River, last June, but later won the world's championship title at the Olympic Games in France. This is the first time it has been awarded.

The trophy was designed by Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, the money being left for the purpose by L. E. Sexton, who was manager of the Harvard varsity crew of 1883 and president of the Harvard University Boat Club in 1884. W. C. Bayliss '84, J. J. Storrow '85, and R. F. Herrick '90 were named by Mr. Sexton to provide the cup, which is to be raced for annually, and to permit other crews to race for it, preferably Cornell, in case it seems wise to increase the number of contestants.

WISCONSIN AWARDS LETTERS

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 4 (Special)—The nine men that rowed the crew of University of Wisconsin into second place at the Poughkeepsie Regatta on June 17 have been awarded their letters. They are H. L. Coulter '25, coxswain; H. E. Johnson '24 stroke; O. W. Trekemeyer '25, No. 7; Capt. R. J. Schuetz '24, No. 6; C. G. Jax '24, No. 5; J. H. Bentson '24, No. 4; K. C. Sly '24, No. 3; O. L. Jones '25, No. 2; and E. M. Plettner '24, bow. Trekemeyer, center on the football team, was elected captain of next year's crew.

OKLAHOMA HAS BATTLING TEAM

Coach Says Sooners Have a Good Chance to Win M. V. Football Title

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence)—"The University of Oklahoma has a good chance to win the Missouri Valley football championship this season, but, win or lose, we have a fighting squad—one that will be on its toes every minute of every game," says B. G. Owen, coach.

Four elevens and a dozen utility men are working early and late to get into shape for one of the most strenuous schedules in the history of the college. The line will average 190 pounds, and the backfield 170. The forward pass, long the favorite style of play for the Sooners, will be the chief type of attack.

Under the guidance of Capt. J. G. Bristow '25, triple-threat fullback; 16 letter men, 14 members of the 1923 freshman squad, and a score of last year's squad who failed to make letters, are battling for positions on the Sooner team. H. L. Willoughby '27 and A. N. Neal '27, of last year's Boomer squad, are competing for the fullback position.

K. G. Price '26, brilliant veteran end, heads the list of seven contestants for wing positions. Loyal Woodall '26, who played little last season; C. M. Mathias '26, Richard Wheeler '26, and H. D. Skillern '27, M. C. Ledford '27, and L. J. Gowland '27 of last year's freshman squad are demanding attention of the coaches.

Sooner stock took a jump when Roy Smoot '25 returned to the squad. He helped Oklahoma win the Missouri Valley championship in 1920, and his speed at tackle won him national recognition.

He frequently beat the ends down the field on punts. R. C. Guffey '26, and Lazell White '25, both last year letter tackles, will be hard pushed for places by J. L. Bell '27, K. W. McKinney '27, and J. O. Mayberry '27.

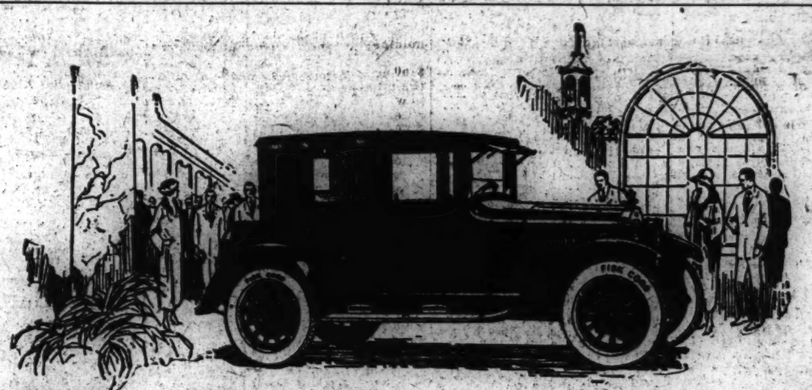
E. N. Brockman '27, letter man and one of the fastest in the line; J. O. Pennick '25, a 205-pound, letter guard of the past two seasons and L. P. King '27 and K. P. Campbell '27, husky sophomore linemen, are fighting for the guard positions.

Five players are trying out for center. They are C. A. McFadden '26, who made his letter last year; H. A. Shafer '25, and R. B. Patterson '25, who made letters in 1922; E. B. Duncan '27, last year's freshman center, and Pollock Wallace '27, who was the star of the state when he played center on the 1916 freshman team.

With plenty of backfield men available, Coach Owen has switched W. E. Hendricks '25, letterman of the past two seasons, from halfback to quarterback. Elmer Slough '26, 1923 letterman at quarter; J. C. Carroll '26, D. B. Morgan '26 and W. C. Haller '27 last year's freshman quarterback, are out for the place.

Two veterans are back at halfback—G. D. Arbuckle '26, whose open field running is remarkable; and R. L. Lamb '26, who earned a letter at fullback. Lamb will be called on to do a part of the punting this year. Others out for halfback are Clark Steinberger '25, L. J. Vogel '25, R. R. McCall '27, C. D. Cornellson '26, and B. A. Hunter '26.

W. S. Thomas '26, W. H. Newlin '27, and P. H. Lawton '27, are utility linemen.



No Vibration At Any Engine Speed

Willys-Knight with Lanchester Balancer ushers in a new day of enjoyable motoring.

The Willys-Knight is an eye-opener to motorists. It gives them a new conception of riding ease, a velvet smoothness of operation that surprises and delights.

Much was expected of the car. The ten years it has been in production have been years of progressive workmanship. Willys-Knight conquered noise with its quiet sleeve-valve engine,—conquered engine deterioration, conquered carbon and valve trouble, conquered the problems of lubrication, clutch, steering and every detail of mechanical construction. It seemed to approach the pinnacle of possibility.

But Willys-Knight still advances. This year it tops its record with another triumph—it solves the universal problem of engine vibration. The Lanchester Balancer, which eliminates vibration, introduces car owners to a new comfort and pleasure in driving.

The Willys-Knight with Lanchester Balancer awaits your inspection.

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Retail Dealers in Metropolitan Boston

Morrison Motors Co., 350 North Harvard St., Allston
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Market Motor Car Company, 740 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass., 14 Walnut Ave., Roxbury
Mystic Garage, Cor. Bow & Lynde Sts., Everett
Ferry Street Garage, Ferry St. at Eastern Ave., Malden
Quinan Motor Co., 26-27 Salem St., Medford
Smith Bros. Garage, 407-409 Main St., Melr

Part Two

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pages 13 to 22

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1924

OKLAHOMA

OIL INDUSTRY OF OKLAHOMA REACHES PEAK

57,500 Wells Yield 537,000 Barrels of Petroleum Daily, Survey Shows

GREAT STRIDES MADE IN LAST 17 YEARS

Days of Prosperity for Settlers and Indians Follow Period of Hardships

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 4 (Special)—With a trio of "slush" pools producing one-half of its record-breaking volume of oil, Oklahoma at present is giving to the nation approximately 537,000 barrels of petroleum daily.

During the week ending Sept. 27, the Tonkawa pool, scene of a recent sensational deep-sand development, averaged for the day slightly more than 105,000 barrels. Burbank, the famous Osage field, averaged roundly 77,000 barrels, a gain of 5000 barrels over the previous week, the increase being due to simultaneous completion of a group of wells on leases recently opened by the Indian Department.

The Cromwell pool, however, which a few weeks ago reached a high point of 65,000 barrels daily, produced only 41,000 barrels last week.

With such a production, it is natural that the international petroleum exposition just opened here, should attract the attention of oil men all over the world.

A vast exchange place of ideas is the exposition. It is the greatest gathering of a similar nature ever held by a single industry. Out of its displays and addresses, according to leaders of the petroleum business, will come benefits almost without number.

The layman attending the exposition has learned that oil is not a "game," but a highly specialized business which, in its very nature, is surrounded by unusual financial hazards. He is learning to appreciate the oil man's side of a much-misrepresented industry.

The oil man himself, through observation of the hundreds of advanced methods and appliances, is obtaining ideas which will result in increased efficiency of operation, with resultant economies.

World-Wide Interest

A world-wide viewpoint is being obtained at the congress, in which leaders both from the United States and foreign countries participate in discussions of vital problems of the industry. The foreign delegates are making a careful study of American methods of operation, with a view to applying them wherever advantageous, and they in turn, not only with exhibits, but also through their apparent desire to give something in exchange for what they are receiving at the exposition, explain just what method they use to accomplish a certain purpose.

The problem of standardizing the equipment used on drilling wells has occupied the oil operators and will well supply manufacturers for several years. Sessions of the standardization committee are being held during the exposition with a view to making the various units used on a drilling rig standard and interchangeable. The actual accomplishment of this standardization movement, purchasing agents for large oil companies assert, would result in savings of millions of dollars annually in oil field work. The oil exposition is being likened to a university of petroleum.

Every phase of the industry is covered in the industrial, scientific and technical sections. Co-operating in the dissemination of ideas for the advancement of the business are the United States Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the United States Geological Survey, numerous state bureaus, technical organizations and universities.

On the grounds of the exposition the Egyptian rubs shoulders with the American Indian, and the most modern of drilling derricks tower above a replica of the industry's first well drilled by Col. Edwin L. Drake in 1859.

Started in 1907

Oklahoma, although a producer of petroleum in small quantities even before 1900, when it was credited with 9472 barrels for the year, really became a factor in the industry in 1907, with the development of the Glenn pool 8 few miles southwest of Tulsa, which is the center of the petroleum industry in the great midcontinent

(Continued on Page 18 Column 2)

View of Oklahoma City's Business Section, Showing Tree-Lined Parks and Streets

Broadway Looking North From Second Street, State Capitol on Hill in Right Background

650,000 Pupils Enrolled in Public Schools of State

Attendance at Colleges and Universities Placed at 25,000—Marked Progress Shown

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 4 (Special)—With her free-textbook law operating smoothly and the scholastic population of approximately 650,000 children and youths reaping the benefit of an exceptionally profitable crop year, Oklahoma is getting well into swing of a year of vigorous school activity from primary grades to university.

The University of Oklahoma in the first fortnight of the fall registration enrolled 4850 students, and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is only slightly behind it in attendance. City school attendances throughout the State show increases over last year.

Rural district schools are being aided by the distribution of an appropriation of $650,000 for weak-school aid made by the last Legislature and sustained by a recent decision of the state Supreme Court.

The court, however, held invalid the passage of a constitutional amendment voted at a special election a year ago which would give each district an aid of $15 per pupil. The next Legislature probably will be asked to re-submit this measure.

Strength in Public School

The Legislature also will be visited with requests from the builders of the state university and the A. and M. College for budgets for additional buildings for these and other state higher educational institutions. An increase also will be demanded in the annual $5,000,000 for maintenance.

Oklahoma has 26 state and denominational colleges and universities. Twenty-five thousand students attend them. The acknowledged leadership lies with the state schools, and the advancement of education in the third youngest State of the Union is largely explained in the fact that public schools have so filled the field that private schools are scarce.

The University of Oklahoma, at statehood in 1907, was 15 years old and served approximately 700 students. In another 15 years the enrolment had grown to nearly five times that number, and the attendance now is 3850.

Construction is being started on the first dormitory to be erected by the university. It will cost $200,000 and will house 130 young women. It is designed as the first of a series on the campus. Among the buildings to be asked of the Legislature this year are structures for engineering, business, zoology, and a gymnasium. A campaign is in progress to raise $500,000 for the construction of a stadium.

Aid to Agriculture

The Agricultural and Mechanical College is well into the fall semester, with 3100 students enrolled and a building program contemplating the expenditure of $500,000 due for completion before spring. Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the college, estimates that the institution's property will be worth $2,500,000 when the latest improvements are installed. He also believes the history of attendance during the two winter terms and the summer term of 1925 will show a total attendance of 5500.

The college boasts a farm of 1000 acres, and it is planned to double its holdings of land. New additions, two $150,000 dormitories, have brought the number of buildings up to 18. A new animal husbandry building is receiving finishing touches and a $250,000 stadium is being constructed.

The six teachers' colleges of Oklahoma at Tahlequah, Durant, Ada, Alva, Edmond and Weatherford entered the fall term with a record of having instructed 20,000 teachers during the school year of 1924. These schools received an appropriation of more than $1,000,000, from the ninth Legislature for the current year, and indications point to increased budgets by the tenth Legislature which will meet in January.

In addition to these the State supports six junior colleges which will be the target this winter of various educational authorities who will seek to have the Legislature abolish them.

WOMEN SEEKING OFFICIAL POSTS

Nine Are Candidates for Seats in Oklahoma's Next Legislature

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Nine women are candidates for seats in the Tenth Oklahoma Legislature on the Nov. 4 ballots. Two were members of the Ninth Legislature, Mrs. Lamar Looney of Hollis, in the Senate, and Mrs. Anna Laskey of Oklahoma City, in the House.

Mrs. Ida Lee Robertson of Drumright is a Democratic nominee for the House, having defeated Mrs. Lulu B. Anderson, also of Drumright, a member of the last House. Mrs. Addie Lee Lowther of Guthrie, Mrs. Ellen Howard Miller of Bartlesville and Gladys Whittet of McLoud are other Democratic nominees. Mrs. Edith Mitchell of Yale did not seek renomination.

On the Republican ballot are Mrs. Kate Roe of Frederick and Mrs. Lillian C. Alcorn of Muskogee. Mrs. Beulah Allred of Lorena is an independent candidate.

Among the nominees for presidential electors three of the Republicans, four of the Socialists, and one of the Farmer-Labor candidates are women.

Illiteracy Reduced 5000 by Campaign in Oklahoma

Five Hundred "Moonlight Schools" Entered in Crusade to Eradicate Education Lack

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Free schools—the moonlight schools of Oklahoma which have cut the illiteracy total 5000 this year, operating under the slogan, "no illiteracy by 1926," have a legal claim upon this title. The taxpayer of Oklahoma does not pay a cent toward their maintenance. There were 500 of them ready to start the fall attack on the 51,000 illiterates of the State.

This State has varied the method of fighting illiteracy by obtaining the assistance of the general public to supplement the instruction donated by the State's teachers. M. A. Nash, state Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made one of the rural school supervisors, Miss Victoria Lyles, literacy director. In less than a year, Miss Lyles organized the 500 moonlight schools which ran from five to eight months.

The state Board of Education later evolved a scheme of issuing bulletins to interest the public, including in each a photographic testimonial of a 35 or 40 year old pupil who has learned to read and write.

Miss Lyles has thus persuaded business man and educated farmer to teach the nearest illiterate. Recently one of the Republican presidential electors reported that her niece had taught a 35-year old servant in her spare time. The work seems fascinating to these individuals who are not in the teaching profession and they are enlisted in the ranks of those who are fighting illiteracy without compensation.

This State adopted a new textbook schedule this year, when a free book law became effective. The course of study includes a chapter for the instruction of high school students and others in the requisites for teaching adults who cannot read and write.

Oklahoma ranks seventeenth among the United States in illiterates. The state superintendent and Miss Lyles are asking each school district in Oklahoma to free itself of illiteracy. Thus units, already organized, are taking over the work. Mr. Nash believes that this winter will see a definite literacy program operating in most of the districts. Once a district has resolved to free itself from illiteracy, the eradication will be almost automatic, he believes.

A moonlight school at Kingfisher, one of the oldest territorial towns is typical of those already organized. M. J. Johnson, principal of a Kingfisher school, devoted his evenings free of charge to the campaign.

"We opened at 7:30 o'clock and closed at 9 o'clock," he reported. "We had 25 pupils from 32 to 75 years old. A number had never attended any school. At the close of the term in April, every member of the class could read. One elderly woman has just mastered her primer. The teaching was largely individual instruction as classification was almost impossible in most instances."

Texts to be used in the moonlight schools have been donated by hundreds and every district in the State is equipped with a sufficient number. Every rural school supervisor in Oklahoma will give a portion of his time to the organization of moonlight school this year.

OKLAHOMA BUSY BUILDING ROADS

Projects Under Way Total 48—Many New Bridges Under Construction

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—When federal aid highway projects, now under construction, are completed, Oklahoma will have its first 1000 miles of hard-surfaced roads. Paving or gravel construction already completed and in use covers 691.5 miles of the State's highways. Forty-eight projects on which work is under way comprise 313.5 miles. Surveys or contracts are being prepared on 79 other projects.

One hundred and sixty permanent bridges have been built and 66 more are being built.

All this work is under the direction of a highway commission of three unsalaried members, with a salaried executive secretary. An act of the last Legislature created this commission, in place of the one commissioner formerly in charge.

Roads now in use radiate for short distances from the larger cities. Efforts are being made to complete the main connecting highways through less heavily populated counties. Of the roads under construction about one-third will be concrete and the rest will be gravel.

BUMPER CROPS PUT OKLAHOMA HIGH IN RANKS

State May Come From 13th to 8th in Agriculture—Big Year Forecast

CROP VALUE HIGHER THAN THAT OF OIL

Farmers Reduce Indebtedness as Prosperity Era Follows "Four Hard Years"

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—When the '89ers swept across the state line 35 years ago, bringing with them the first farmers, Oklahoma had been looked upon as a waste, of value only for ranching. But the '89er found a farm country. He developed it and laid a foundation on which the state built up crop production until it stood a few years ago eighth among agricultural states of the Nation.

From 1919 to the present year, climatic conditions in the western part of the state and the boll weevil in the southern countries forced Oklahoma back to thirteenth state. But this year the "Sooner State" may claim her old position, as her 1924 agricultural production, it is estimated, will reach a value of $500,000,000.

Oklahoma is popularly known throughout the world as a great oil producing state, yet its fundamental industry is agriculture. The value of its crop greatly exceeds the value of its oil production.

Indebtedness Fading

Oklahoma's farmer is in the position of a salaried worker of a city, whose income was cut 50 per cent for three years without warning and who has recovered the lost half of his income after hope had been abandoned.

Agricultural indebtedness is being retired rapidly. Farm loan companies which could not lend a cent a year ago are getting back on their feet and paying off notes which saved them from disaster.

A bulletin of the federal reserve branch bank here recently showed that farmers of Oklahoma and Kansas paid $3,994,153 in notes before maturity during a two months' period. These pledges had been made by 2391 farmers. This demonstrates the trend not only of farm production in Oklahoma but the salutary movement of the funds which have been available to farmers up to a year ago when loan companies announced they had nothing to lend.

"Now the farmer can breath easily again," John Fields, vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank, remarks, "it is safe to discuss the dilemma of the producer a year ago.

More Hopeful Outlook

"For four years the farmer has been in a tight place. But last year he was more unfortunate than ever

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

COMMUNITY AMPHITHEATER PREPARED IN OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence) — Oklahoma City has prepared a community amphitheater on the grounds of the Webster Junior High School. It is the fulfillment of a plan cherished by women of the Webster Parent-Teacher Association for two years.

Back of the school building lies a deep ravine, at the head of which is a spring of water.

Today the water of the spring wells up in a basin built of sandstone from the ledges around it, and above the spring stands a stone bearing a bronze plate placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution to relate the historic interest of the spot.

At the foot of the ravine now stands a semicircular row of columns, Grecian in effect, which form the back of a large grass-covered stage. These shafts of white amid the green of elm trees and grass make a strikingly beautiful setting for school and community pageants or programs.

This beautification has been brought about and paid for through the activity of the Parent-Teacher Association and the energy of its committee.

The determination to turn the historic ravine into an open-air theater was reached only after it was learned that the Board of Education was about to have the place filled up with earth to make an athletic field.

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OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY—the largest utility of its kind in the State—has recently completed and placed in operation two large modern steam turbine power stations, with a combined initial capacity of 50,000 horsepower.

These are the 30,000 horsepower River Bank station near Muskogee and the 20,000 horsepower Horseshoe Lake plant not far from Oklahoma City.

Tied in with more than 900 miles of transmission lines, service is carried from power plants of approximately 87,000 horsepower to upwards of 80 cities and towns with an estimated population of over 370,000.

More than 4,000 Oklahoma citizens have invested in the preferred stock of the company.

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History Depicts Striking Progress of State and Its Thriving Communities

STIRRING RUSH FOR CHEROKEE STRIP RECALLED

"Old Timers" Picture Again Dash of 1000 Prairie Schooners in 1893

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence) — The old-time driver of the covered wagon who now owns an Oklahoma department store, or perhaps the erstwhile settler who has erected a motion picture theater on the ground where, over a quarter century ago, he pitched his first tent—these are the Oklahomans who today feel a real thrill as each fall brings around the anniversary of the opening of the Cherokee Strip.

September and October are filled with memories for men who were adults at the birth of that portion of the State which contains the strip, a section that went into history as the scene of probably the most exciting "sooner" rush for lands ever known in the United States. That the younger generation may not forget, public schools of Enid, Perry, Alva, and Woodward celebrated the anniversary of the 1893 opening on Sept. 16.

Only the old-timer can dissolve, in reminiscence, the modernity surrounding him and see the plain with an opaque cloud above it—the dust of 1000 prairie schooners running abreast. He hears the cries of 100,000, some afoot, many on horseback. He listens for the great shout of the hordes as the troopers fire their pieces in the air at noon of Sept. 16, and the surging, racing mass sweeps west to claim homes in a country destined to be rich with wheat and oil.

He sees a girl jump from the window of a railway train in hope of being first on prised acreage. He recalls the citizens' police bringing down those who came to plunder, and the empire builders paving streets and establishing industries.

A Stirring Picture

The pioneer's vision is one that blots out the hundred miles of hard-surface road in Garfield County and focuses upon a scene where he stood in front of a registration booth for 40 hours to complete the proceedings necessary to the legal enforcement of his claim.

The Indians, the Government troopers, the peddlers, the sharpers, the gamblers, the horses, the attorneys, the Government agents, are merged in a picture of half a state settled over night. Yesterday, a waste of undulating reaches, bare of anything but low-type bushes and coarse grasses. Today, the setting of a thriving town. Tomorrow the suburb of a modern city. The settler likes to reflect upon the opening of Oklahoma, for the transition from desert to bountiful countryside was like magic.

It took four years of negotiation for the United States to obtain from the Cherokee nation its claims to the Cherokee Strip. President Grover Cleveland issued a proclamation giving notice that the lands of this tract, with the surplus lands of the Pawnee and Tonkawa reservations, would be thrown open to settlement in September.

Elaborate rules were prescribed. These were to prevent "sooners" from entering the strip in advance of noon, Sept. 16. Four land districts were established with offices located at points where the cities of Perry, Enid, Alva and Woodward are now situated. In order that there might be some means of preventing unprincipled individuals from grabbing tracts before the legal time, nine registration booths were established long the border. At these, persons who intended to become settlers were called upon to file declarations in writing, giving qualifications for homestead entries.

Home seekers stood at the booths all day and when the clerks quit work lines of applicants were scarcely diminished in number. These lines remained in formation throughout the night, so that each pioneer might reach the registrar in the morning without any loss of time.

Horsemen Ready for Dash

The site of the present town of Perry was eight miles from the line, yet, it is declared, there were 100 horsemen on the town site seven minutes after the hour appointed for the opening. Thousands were displeased on discovering the advantages of those who had slipped under the wire.

It is estimated that 50,000 persons entered the strip from Arkansas City and its vicinity. Throngs also were gathered at Caldwell, Kiowa, Englewood and intermediate points on the border. Perry probably had a larger population the first night of its existence than for many years afterward.

BUMPER CROPS PUT OKLAHOMA HIGH IN RANKS

(Continued from Page 13)

before in history. Up to that time, he had been able to mortgage his property and pay living and operating expenses. But a year ago, the farm loan companies had no funds to lend. They were looking for money to save themselves from disaster."

"If a salaried man on a $3000 income to be received after it was earned, had borrowed against it and had lived in certainty of its ultimate materialization only to learn when pay day came, it had been reduced to $1500, he would have been in the same position as the average Oklahoma farmer.

"But the farmer, having become accustomed to his reduced return, finds himself in the fall of 1924 with twice as much as he expected to get."

The half billion-dollar forecast is augmented by a prediction of J. A. Whitehurst, president of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, that the State will climb up again toward its 1919 rank as a crop producer.

The five principal crops of the State have offered to the market this year, 1,290,000 bales of cotton, 72,697,000 bushels of corn, 58,939,000 bushels of wheat and 22,000,000 bushels of oats. The State is leading in the United States in the production of broom corn with a 44,000-ton crop.

The 331 state banks have been stabilized by this crop year. Dozens of new cotton gins were established. At Sand Springs, a $1,500,000 cotton factory is being constructed. The textile industry in the Oklahoma City zone has been encouraged.

Some Crop Reports

Cotton has jumped $46,250,000 over the 1923 production, according to conservative estimates. In arriving at the advance figure, the agriculture board took into consideration spot quotations from the New Orleans exchange.

Oklahoma is taking second place as a cotton producer this year, according to statistics here, being led only by Texas. A greatly increased acreage was planted in cotton, and the crop yield is expected to be nearly double that of 1923.

The cotton belt comprises somewhat more than half of the State. A good price last year gave incentive to extensive planting in the spring, and the fields have had excellent growing conditions. Agriculturists are not concerned about Oklahoma's leadership in cotton, but, rather, are discouraging the planting of whole farms to cotton for a money crop, where diversification, they say, would pay better in the long run.

Corn, second among Oklahoma agricultural products this year, has an increased value of $56,761,000. Excellent conditions have resulted in a production double that of last year.

The oats crop increased its value by $2,120,000. The production was 5,200,000 bushels more than in 1923.

Barley's advance is fixed at $462,000. Production was 3,266,000 bushels against 2,838,000 in 1923.

Potatoes advanced from 2,772,000 to 2,927,000 bushels, the money advance totaling $111,000.

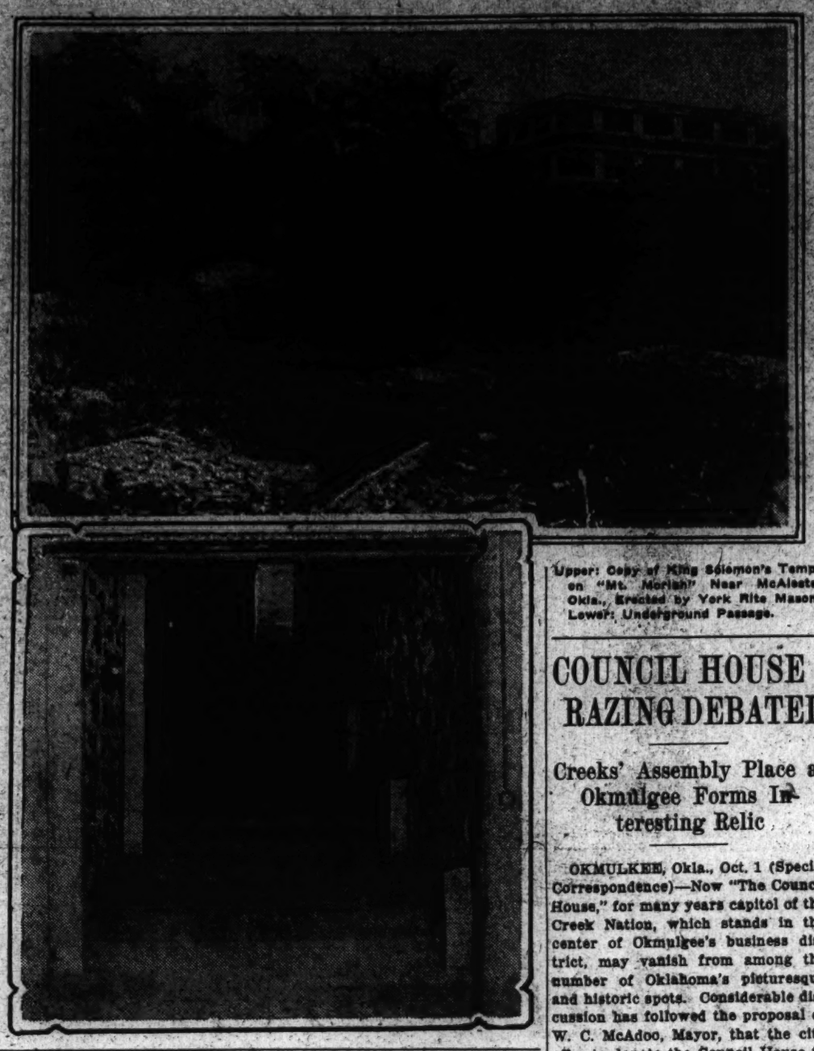
Advances were consistent but not sensational in the fruits. Apples produced 1,567,000 bushels, compared with 1,240,000. The peach production was 2,296,000 bushels compared with 1,290,000. Pears went from 100,000 bushels to 240,000 bushels.

Co-operative Marketing

Oklahoma has seen the definite arrival of co-operative marketing. The salient organizations are those of the cotton, wheat and broom corn growers. The State began this year with a state warehouse law which appropriated $1,500,000 for loans to farmers' warehouse associations. This was found to be unconstitutional, and the farm bloc of the Legislature will present a new but similar proposal to the tenth Assembly.

Farmers' memberships in co-operative organizations total 80,000, according to an estimate of the state board of agriculture. There are 25,000 wheat growers and 20,000 cotton growers in organizations. The Oklahoma Farmers' Union, a non-political organization whose members are almost without exception members of some co-operative association, has a membership of 23,000 persons.

The crop of members of the Oklahoma Broomcorn Growers' Marketing Association will be sold over a period of 12 months this year. It was not offered when harvested in its entirety and has been selling from $125 to $175 a ton.



Upper: Copy of King Solomon's Temple on "Mt. Moriah" Near McAlester, Okla., Erected by York Rite Masons. Lower: Underground Passage.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE COPIED BY YORK MASONS

Edifice Crowns 'Mt. Moriah' Where Oklahoma Rite Meets Annually

McALESTER, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Designed as a copy of King Solomon's Temple, the Masonic structure which crowns "Mt. Moriah" here stands out as one of the unique edifices of the southwest and of peculiar significance to York Rite Masons. It is used but once a year.

A few years ago there was a meeting of the oldest Masons of McAlester at which came up a discussion of King Solomon's Temple. Among those present was one who had gained wealth in oil. The suggestion was made that a building be erected to resemble as nearly as possible that of the original temple. To this the oil man assented and agreed to a substantial contribution.

There are two separate buildings, each about 40 by 60 feet, one located just below the brow of the hill, three miles north of McAlester, and the other on top.

Leading from the lower to the upper is an underground passage, 8 feet wide by 6 feet high, hewn through the rock.

This was intended to represent the underground passageway of the original temple leading to the Sanctum Sanctorum, or Holy of Holies, the place where King Solomon is said to have retired with King Hiram and the chief architect to consider plans. Through this dark passageway the neophytes are led in the process of conferring degrees upon them.

Indian Chapter No. 1 of the Royal Arch Masons of McAlester is the father of the idea and brought the project to completion. As a special compliment, the Grand Chapter of the State has conferred upon it concurrent jurisdiction over the State. Once annually a convocation is held on the hill and degrees conferred upon the candidates. The hill itself was christened "Mt. Moriah."

COUNCIL HOUSE RAZING DEBATED

Creeks' Assembly Place at Okmulgee Forms Interesting Relic

OKMULKEE, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Now "The Council House," for many years capitol of the Creek Nation, which stands in the center of Okmulkee's business district, may vanish from among the number of Oklahoma's picturesque and historic spots. Considerable discussion has followed the proposal of W. C. McAdoo, Mayor, that the city offer to donate the Council House to the Federal Government as the site for a federal building. If this idea is accepted, it is believed the old building will be razed.

Two large rooms on its second floor were used as assembly rooms by the Creek legislative body. One of these rooms was known as the "House of Kings" or upper branch. The other as the "House of Warriors," which was the lower branch of the Legislature.

Even after the tribal government was dissolved in 1900 and the tribal lands divided and allotted to the individual members of the tribe, the Creek Legislature occasionally held meetings for several years.

Picture of Henryetta Shows True Daughter of Southwest

Throbbing Industries, Schools, Churches, and Indian Babies Are Details in Sketch

HENRYETTA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Coal mines, cotton gins, the flame and fumes of zinc smelters, Indian babies in gaudy woolen dresses on the hottest summer days; mistletoe in the branches of the white oaks, gas wells that burn day and night, year in, year out; big churches always filled on Sundays; the K. K. K.; oil, grown men who cannot read; a public library not donated but worked and sacrificed for.

Countless wild flowers, dust; swift storms, semitropical in their sudden onslaught; the thermometer ranging from zero to 111 degrees in the shade; the King Kool Karnival; the world's richest Indian, who affixes not his signature, but his thumb print to his checks.

These are Henryetta, these and much more.

Twenty years ago only the hills and the never-weary wind; today a city with railroads, public schools, industries. For Henryetta is a true daughter of the southwest, strong and vividly alive in her early youth; not so precocious perhaps as some of her sisters who have sprung full panoplied from the plains, their wealth the sudden viscid flow of "black gold" sprouting from countless oil derricks—but at least one who has developed swiftly, not waiting for slow-moving time to bring maturity.

Her problems she meets with uncompromising directness; she stands unique, the only city in the cotton belt with no Negro inhabitants, no black sector. Fifteen years ago the race problem presented itself so forcibly as not to be ignored and with alacrity it was settled thoroughly and for all time.

Like any other American city, yet unlike; typical; unique. What is called the largest flag floating from any flagpole in the United States; an Indian driving a big automobile; a city with face to the future; progress—Henryetta.

STREET PARKS AID OKLAHOMA'S CIVIC BEAUTY PROGRAM

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Street parks are being developed apace in this city and are features of no little civic pride. The city park department furnishes the labor, its nursery supplies the shrubs and plants, its planning commission the landscape architect. The land, of course, is supplied by the owners of the new subdivisions as they are opened up to home building. Usually the owner sets aside a permanent fund to maintain the park.

Last summer when Supreme Court litigation tied up the city tax budgets, these street parks were the best cared for of any parks within the city limits. Often these parks extend for several blocks.

"The Oklahoma City Planning Commission is devoting a part of its effort this year," declares Bliss Kelly, the secretary, "to turning vacant plots between drives into places of beauty. The city has thus developed five or six street parks of irregular shape itself recently."

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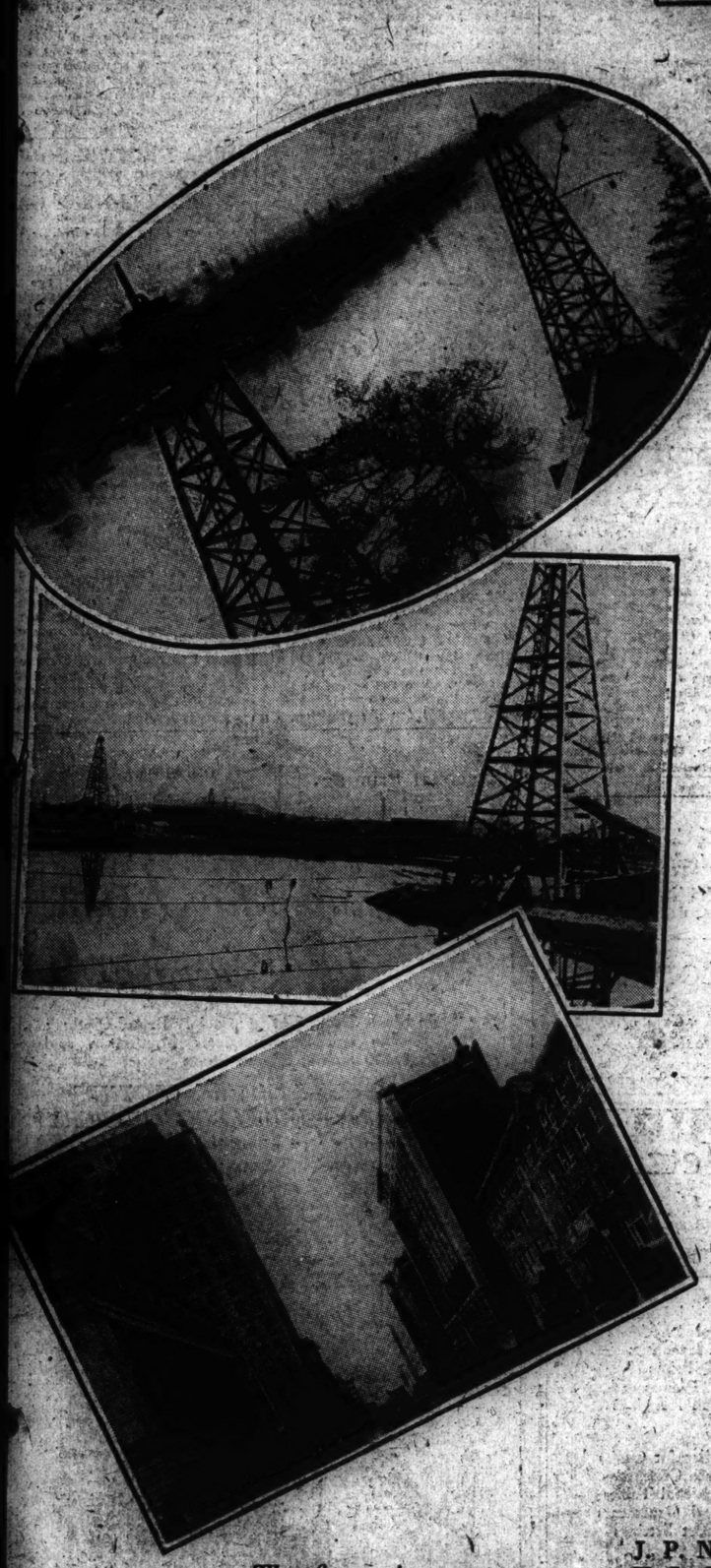
View of Tulsa's Business District

TULSA

Capital of the Oil World



TWENTY YEARS AGO a whistling station and "cow town"; today a modern city of more than 111,000 wide-awake inhabitants and the recognized center of the petroleum industry, with thousands of beautiful homes, 45 churches, a school system recognized throughout the United States for its modern equipment and efficiency of instruction, dozens of great office and banking buildings, oil refineries with a capacity of 60,000 barrels a day, 1500 oil companies and individual operators, hundreds of industries covering a wide range of commercial and manufacturing activities, and a water system just being completed at a cost of more than $7,500,000.

This, in brief, is the story of Tulsa, which, nestling along the banks of the Arkansas River, protected from the northwest gales by the tree-clad Osage hills, grew first into the metropolis of Northeastern Oklahoma and then of the entire State—at the same time attaining unquestioned pre-eminence in the eyes of the petroleum world.

It is at Tulsa each year that the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress, greatest of all gatherings of followers of petroleum and natural gas, is held. Situated as it is in the center of the Mid-Continent field, mainstay of the Nation's petroleum supply, the city's position as the capital of the oil industry stands undisputed.

Oklahoma alone produces more than one-fourth of the Nation's petroleum, while Kansas, Northern Louisiana, North and Central Texas and Arkansas, which comprise the remainder of the great Mid-Continent oil industry, push the total to more than one-half. More than 1,000,000 barrels of petroleum come each 24 hours from the approximately 100,000 wells in this great territory, for which Tulsa is the operating and financial headquarters.

Despite the unsettled conditions in the market for petroleum and its products in the last two years, Tulsa's progressive citizenship has forged ahead. The population has grown, new homes by the hundred have been built and great banking, office and factory structures have been erected. Permits for buildings aggregating $7,781,252 were issued in 1923. Permits issued in the first six months of 1924 amounted to $4,625,184.

Deposits in Tulsa's six national banks aggregate approximately $70,000,000—an average checking account of $640 for each individual of its population. Debits of Tulsa banks amount to about $22,000,000 weekly.

The 23 counties of Northeastern Oklahoma, which comprise Tulsa's trade territory, not only are among the most productive areas in the State agriculturally, but they include 41 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the entire State, despite the fact that they comprise only 25 per cent of its area. In this tributary territory, which is made available to Tulsa merchants and manufacturers by four railroad lines and two interurban systems, as well as a rapidly growing network of concrete highways, likewise is the richest lead and zinc mining district in the world, coal fields and other mineral resources.

Tulsa already has the trade territory. Likewise it has fuels galore—oil, natural gas, and coal. And now, with the water problem settled by Spavinaw's crystal stream, Tulsa stands on the threshold of its greatest era of development.

Tulsa is the stronghold of progressive youth!

A letter to the Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma, will bring you more information about this most amazing young metropolis and the opportunities it holds for you.

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Educational Facilities Keep Pace With Rapid Development of Oklahoma Citie

Keen Interest in Education Aids Tulsa's Advancement

Educational Leaders Play Big Part in City's Growth—New Building Planned

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—So keen is interest in education in this swiftly risen community that Tulsa has reached out to educational chiefs in the Federal Government to head its public school system. Last year it obtained Dr. Philander P. Claxton, for 10 years United States Commissioner of Education, as superintendent of schools, and it has placed Dr. William T. Bawden, for a time assistant commissioner in charge of vocational, industrial and part-time education, as associate superintendent. The memory is still fresh of Tulsa's single school building, with its staff of two or three teachers.

Tulsa also has recently enlisted as director of music, George Oscar Bowen, formerly director of music at the University of Michigan. In keeping with these appointments, the Tulsa school plant has received generous support, its Central High School standing among the finest in the United States.

Discussing the Tulsa schools with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Claxton said:

Tulsa's cosmopolitan population contains an unusually large per cent of college-bred men and women—men and women of fine general culture and a high degree of technical training. Such people are naturally interested in the education of their children. They support public schools liberally and are ever watchful that these accomplish the high purposes for which they are supported. For this reason the Tulsa public schools have won an enviable reputation for progressiveness and efficiency.

$2,000,000 High School

The Tulsa Central High School, only a few years ago a small school housed in a small temporary building, now has an enrollment of nearly 3500 students. It is housed in a magnificent building erected at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, has a teaching staff of 140, and offers a variety of curricular and extra curricular courses unsurpassed.

These number mathematics; English language and literature, including public speaking, dramatics and journalism; Latin, Greek, French and Spanish; physics, chemistry, biology, geology, commercial geography and agriculture; domestic sciences and arts; vocal and instrumental music; drawing and painting and the history and appreciation of art; mechanical drawing, woodwork, sheet metal work, forging and printing; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, accounting, banking, advertising, salesmanship, commercial law and other commercial subjects.

A very large per cent of the Tulsa High School graduates go to college. In its large gymnasiums, swimming pools and athletic fields a large corps of instructors direct the work of the pupils in basketball, volley ball, wrestling, boxing, football, baseball. In its cafeteria the high school furnishes luncheon for 2500 students daily at cost.

The Booker T. Washington Junior and Senior High School, with its varied courses of study, its shops and athletic field, offers Negro boys and girls opportunity for preparation for work and for admission to the best colleges.

Growth of Grade Schools

But the growth of the grade schools has been no less remarkable than the growth of the high schools. None are more keenly conscious of this than are the men who remember the first little school of two or three teachers, which has now expanded into 20 schools, many of which enroll more than 1000 children and all of which, besides the full course of instruction in the usual subjects, give systematic instruction in music, art, woodwork for boys, and sewing and cooking for girls.

In nothing has the enterprise of the city shown more perfectly than in its response to the rapid increase in the needs of the schools, voting by overwhelming majorities large issues of bonds for new buildings, and by still larger majorities the ever larger budgets for current expenses, now approximately $2,000,000 a year. Buildings are now being erected for grade and junior high schools at a cost of $2,750,000.

When these are finished next summer the total valuation of the public school plant will be approximately $9,000,000 and all students will be housed in good permanent buildings. All new buildings are built on lots from five to ten acres, thus giving ample playground and possibility of freedom from noise of streets. When the landscaping is completed these school grounds will be places of great beauty.

Liberal Salaries Paid

Being able to pay somewhat better salaries than other cities in this section, Tulsa has been able to raise its standard of requirements of teachers and to offer liberal inducements for professional improvement.

All new teachers coming into the graded schools are now required to have a bachelor's degree, representing four years of work above the high school in a standard teachers' college, or other college or university giving professional instruction in teaching.

They are also, unless citizens of Tulsa, expected to have had one or more years of successful and satisfactory experience in teaching elsewhere. New teachers in the high school are expected to have the master's or doctor's degree, or to have done in special lines work equivalent to that required for the master's degree. Many of the teachers in the grade schools also have the master's degree.

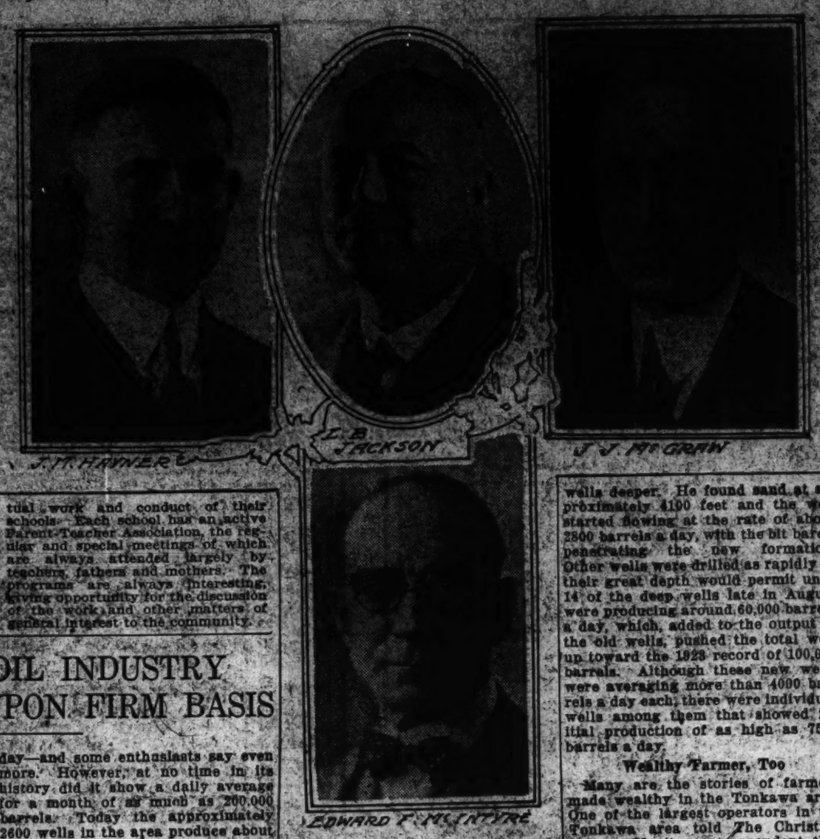
This addition to their preparation is recognized by a liberal increase in salary. Besides of this policy a large per cent of the teachers in both grade and high schools formerly have held positions as principals or superintendents in other school systems in this or other states, or as teachers in normal schools and colleges.

Rewards for Travel

For study in accredited summer schools and for educational travel teachers are rewarded by permanent increase in salary: $30 for six weeks' travel or study; $45 for 12 weeks. As a result of this policy a majority of the teachers attend summer school or travel with a definite educational purpose. Those who travel submit typewritten and bound, a descriptive and interpretative travelogue, which becomes the permanent property of the school library.

The general interest in education in the city is probably shown in no better way than in the rapid growth of the high schools. Two years ago the enrollment in these schools was 350; last year, 2450. This year it will probably exceed 3000.

Probably nowhere in the United States are the people as a whole more actively interested in the actual work and conduct of their schools. Each school has an active Parent-Teacher Association, the regular and special meetings of which are always attended largely by teachers, fathers and mothers. The programs are always interesting, giving opportunity for the discussion of the work and other matters of general interest to the community.



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SURVEY SHOWS OIL INDUSTRY OPERATED UPON FIRM BASIS

(Continued from Page 11)

territory. So its period of real petroleum progress began 17 years ago, with a steadily upward climb in importance since that time.

The early development was around Bartlesville in Washington County, about 40 miles due north of Tulsa, and only a few miles south of the Kansas line. Further development in the Bartlesville territory, as well as in the neighboring Nowata district, put the State's production in 1903 to 138,311 barrels, while in 1904 it passed the million-barrel mark with 1,366,748 barrels—a little more than its present output in two days.

The development of the Glenn pool in Creek county in 1907 put the state's production up to 44,300,149 barrels for the year—and it also put Tulsa definitely on the map as "oil headquarters." Robert Galbreath, discoverer of the pool, drilled the first well on the very edge of what later proved to be the tremendously productive area. So the discoverer, drilling comparatively small wells, did not reap as rich a reward as did some of his neighbor operators, who rushed in and obtained leases immediately the discovery became known. The pool took its name from the farm on which the discovery well was drilled.

The high point for the pool was around 100,000 barrels a day—some assert 120,000 barrels—but the waste and confusion was so great that no accurate gauge ever was obtained. Wells drilled in the pool in 1907 show initial flows of 3000, 4000 and even 5000 barrels a day. Oil went down to 15 cents a barrel. But the day of glory for an oil pool passes speedily. Today the 3085 wells in the Glenn pool area produce only about 9900 barrels a day—or an average of 3.25 barrels to the well. It is not even carried separately in production tables any more, merely being bulked with the other unimportant areas under the heading of "miscellaneous pools."

But it was the Glenn pool that first gave the Indians of Oklahoma a taste of oil wealth. The one-eighth royalty that went to the Creek Indian owners of the farms that comprised the area of the pool made many Indian families such as the Polokes, Sockoches and Berryhills tremendously wealthy.

Cushing the Next Find

Following the Glenn pool there was no strike of outstanding importance until Cushing, which set the oil world topsy turvy with its great wells. In 1912, C. B. Shaffer had drilled several wells to shallow sands in the Cushing area, which is in Creek County about 35 miles west of Tulsa. The production was so small and short-lived that operators were not at all enthusiastic. Then, in the latter part of 1913, Shaffer drilled one of the old wells deeper and the bit penetrated the rich Bartlesville sand. The well was a "gusher"—and its product was high in gasoline content. Other wells followed quickly until Oklahoma's production in 1914 rushed up to 97,631,724 barrels, with practically the same total in 1915. Also oil went down to 40 cents a barrel—some being sold at even less than that figure.

Some of Cushing's wells started off as high as 18,000 to 20,000 barrels a day. A well with an output as low as 2000 barrels during the height of activity was characterized as "just ordinary." The daily output of the pool, which proved to be about 15 miles in length, forged above 300,000 barrels a day. In fact it is credited with 300,000 barrels a day—and some enthusiasts say even more. However, at no time in its history did it show a daily average for a month of as much as 200,000 barrels. Today the approximately 2600 wells in the area produce about 24,000 barrels a day—or an average of slightly more than nine barrels to the well.

More Creek Indians were made wealthy by Cushing, by far the most outstanding example being Jackson Barnett, whose allotment proved to be in the very heart of the most prolific portion of the field. Mr. Barnett was a member of that group of Indians which refused to accept allotments when the Dawes commission partitioned the Creek tribal lands. Finally the commission arbitrarily gave the recalcitrant an allotment. For him was picked out one of the rockiest 160 acres in the territory. Covered with scrub-oak, its yellow clay and rocks made it worthless so far as agriculture was concerned.

From this barren 160 acres, upon which Barnett never took up his residence, came royalty money that made him the world's richest Indian. Into six figures ran his annual income.

Numerous areas of varying importance were opened in the years following Cushing. Osage County, where the 2229 enrolled members of the tribe have equal participation in the oil bonuses and royalties, became the scene of intensive development. Beggs came in for its brief day, as did Youngstown, Phillipsville, the Bristow district, Okmulgee and dozens of other spots—to say nothing of Healdton, Hewitt and various other fields in the southern part of the state.

The Burbank Pool

For many years prior to 1921 the western part of Osage County had been frowned upon by the operators until the Marland Company completed a large producer on the Hickman farm in northwestern Osage County, not far from the Kay County line. This later came to be known as the Burbank pool, where operating companies, at auction sales of Osage leases, have paid bonuses as high as $1,600,000 for a single 160-acre parcel, the bonus being in addition to the regular royalty prevailing in the Osage—which is one-sixth of the oil in cases where the wells on the property average less than 100 barrels a day and one-fifth when the average is above 100 barrels.

Because operators had to await the quarterly auction sales before obtaining leases in the Burbank area, and they could bid only on such tracts as the Government saw fit to offer for sale for its Indian wards, the increase in production at Burbank was steady. Despite the fact that numerous wells gushing 4000 and 5000 barrels a day were completed, the peak of production did not reach much above 100,000 barrels a day. This area is now producing around 90,000 barrels form its 1500 wells, or an average of approximately 60 barrels a day. Most the wells have ceased to flow and are being pumped.

The Burbank pool has been the greatest single development in the Osage and has added tremendously to the wealth of the Indians, who share alike in the income from the mineral rights of their realm. Up to June 30, according to the Department of the Interior, the Osage Indians had realized $75,455,603 from bonuses and royalty in the Burbank pool. Of this amount $53,123,000 had been in bonuses paid by companies and individuals for the privilege of developing the tracts and $22,332,603 had been from the sale of royalty oil. The department a short time ago stated that the number of wells in Osage County was 9075, with production of about 3,500,000 barrels a month and royalties of $1,350,000 a month.

Wealth for the Indian

So is easy to see why the Osage Indians are known as the wealthiest community in the world. The income from Burbank alone has placed almost $34,000 to the credit of each of the 2229 names on the tribal roll. The quarterly payment in September was announced as $4300. Some of the Indians have inherited several "head rights," so that they have incomes well above the payments made to individual members of the tribe. There is one case in which an Osage girl is known to have received payments aggregating upward of $100,000 in a single year. Much money is spent by the Osages for high-powered automobiles, and they maintain colonies in both Colorado and California, where many of them spend a part of each year.

Right on the heels of the Burbank development came the opening of the Tonkawa pool on the Noble-Kay county line southwest of Ponca City. This rich area, which four years ago was considered practically worthless as farm land, disclosed a series of producing sands extending from 1900 to 2600 feet, with tremendous gas pressure at even shallower depths. With three and even four wells on each location, this field in 1923 reached a maximum daily output of slightly more than 100,000 barrels. Then, its limits having been defined and the gas pressure which forced the high grade oil from the sands relieved, the output gradually declined until its approximately 680 wells in the early summer were producing only about 36,000 barrels a day, or an average of around 50 barrels to the well.

Then T. B. Slick drilled one of his wells deeper. He found sand at approximately 4100 feet and the well started flowing at the rate of about 2500 barrels a day, with the bit barely penetrating the new formation. Other wells were drilled as rapidly as their great depth would permit until 14 of the deep wells late in August were producing around 60,000 barrels a day, which, added to the output of the old wells, pushed the total well up toward the 1923 record of 100,000 barrels. Although these new wells were averaging more than 4000 barrels a day each, there were individual wells among them that showed initial production of as high as 7500 barrels a day.

Wealthy Farmer, Too

Many are the stories of farmers made wealthy in the Tonkawa area. One of the largest operators in the Tonkawa area told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that one family is credited with an income of approximately $900,000 last year.

But an important recent strike is the Cromwell pool at the eastern edge of Seminole County about 100 miles southwest of Tulsa. After several years of earnest endeavor this pool was opened with a gas well that was drilled by Cosden & Co. in 1923, to be followed up by a modest oil well completed by Joseph I. Cromwell of Muskogee. Mr. Cromwell's well was sufficiently promising to warrant additional drilling and larger wells resulted, some with initial production as high as 4000 barrels a day. The original Cromwell well, which showed initial production of about 300 barrels a day, was deepened and increased to around 2000 barrels a day.

Every pool at some stage reaches the place where new wells cannot be completed in such numbers or with sufficient rapidity to counterbalance the falling off of older wells. So, say those who have watched oil pools come and go, the great pools that are causing such alarm in the crude oil market at present, will have passed into the category of past glories before many months.

For, contrary to the widespread impression that "gushers" continue to gush ad infinitum, these meteoric flashes on the petroleum horizon soon sink down to the inglorious positions of "pumpers." Their gas pressure is gone, it is necessary to give them assistance in lifting their lean output to the stock tanks of the producer.

Indicative of the fact that "gushers" at best are fleeting is the fact that the estimated number of wells in the State of Oklahoma is 57,500, with an average daily output of a fraction less than seven barrels at the time the Washington statisticians compiled the figures. The flush wells of the summer, however, ran the state's per well average up to around nine barrels a day in August, with thousands in the list averaging less than one barrel a day.

OIL INDUSTRY'S PROGRESS TOLD AT TULSA SHOW

350 Concerns Displaying Complete Collection of Petroleum Equipment

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special)—Exhibits are all assembled for the International Petroleum Exposition now being held in Tulsa and closing Oct. 11. Thirteen buildings and arcades house the exhibits, while an open-air tract is devoted to drilling rigs, engines, gas compressors, and other heavy machinery in motion. One of the buildings is occupied by heavy machinery in motion. The exhibits, according to L. B. Jackson, president, have a total frontage of approximately two miles and comprise by far the largest collection of petroleum equipment, relics and scientific data ever assembled. Approximately 350 manufacturers, refiners and other concerns affiliated with the oil business are represented in the industrial section. Government bureaus, technical organizations and historical societies are co-operating.

Delegates are attending from England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Rumania, Poland, Mexico, Guatemala, Japan, China, Egypt and numerous other countries, in addition to the thousands coming from all parts of the United States. Several of the foreign delegates will participate in the sessions of the petroleum congress, which, meeting on Oct. 6, 7 and 8, will discuss the industry's vital problems.

Among the congress speakers already listed are Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, head of the Army Air Service; Richard F. Grant, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey; Shade E. Wallen, superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, and A. Serebrovsky, president of the Russian Oil Trust.

Representing Egypt are three young students, Abdulla El Hamid Effendi El Difraouri, Mahmoud Effendi Abu Yeid, and El Hanafi Effendi El Said Fahmy, who are attending school at Berkeley, Calif. Among the French delegates are Paul Ehrhardt and Andre Pellissier, both of Strasbourg and connected with the largest petroleum producing and refining organization in France. The Institution of Petroleum Technologists of London are represented by three delegates. Alfred Wirth, head of Alfred Wirth & Co., manufacturers of oil well equipment of Erkelenz, Germany, is a member of the party of German delegates. His company, along with several others from Germany, Italy, France and Russia, also are represented in the industrial section.

Platt National Park Stands as Memorial to Friendship of White Man and Indi

SULPHUR, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—More than $1,000,000 has been expended in improving Platt National Park, in south central Oklahoma, since the United States Government began work in 1902 toward preserving this natural beauty spot, a memorial to friendship between the Indian and the white man.

Thirty-three springs sparkle in the 848 acres which the park covers. Hundreds of trees of many varieties provide shade over the entire tract, covered with an endless carpet of shrubbery and flowers. Two large springs, known as the Antelope and Buffalo springs, furnish fresh water, and yield combined output estimated at 5,000,000 gallons daily.

Winding through the reservation, beneath the arch of bowed limbs, are 15 miles of picturesque, scenic driveways, paralleling along their entire route the silvery waters of the Travertine. Miles of footpaths lead through the park, over hills and through valleys, along the creeks and miniature lakes, by waterfalls, rapids, ponds, and mirrored lakes. In keeping with this beauty are the rustic bridges.

Birds of practically all kinds known in the southwest, brilliantly colored, flit about, and peacocks are to be seen. Deer, buffalo, and elk herds are friendly with the visitors.

Various sports are to be had within the bounds of the park, which also provides ideal camping grounds.

Platt National Park was named in honor of Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, formerly United States Senator, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Indians and to the country.

It was in 1901 that the attention of Mr. Platt was called to the region. Joseph F. Swords, at that time a land appraiser in the service of the Dawes commission, feared that in the allotment of land to the Indians there might be some difficulty in apportioning the 320 acres a head, that some speculators might induce the Indians to convey their rights to a corporation. Through the legislative efforts of Mr. Platt the reservation was set aside by treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

During the years 1902-04 the improvement of the reservation was under way, under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. The initial purchase by the Government consisted of 629.33 acres from the Indians, for which $12,586.50 was paid. Later the size of the park was increased to 848 acres, its present size, the Government expending about $400,000 for the addition, the Indians receiving $60 an acre for 217 acres.

At the time the Government took control of the land, 371 houses, comprising a portion of the town of Sulphur, which had been located on the present site of the park, were moved to the new townsite which was created by the reservation. Sulphur is now a thriving little city with a population of approximately 5000 people.

Near Platt National Park, in the Arbuckle Mountains, is a massive expanse of scenic beauty. Here the typical beauty of the "Golden West" is to be found in abundance. Before these hills, in former days, roamed thousands of cattle, the inhabitants of the large ranches which were the first real industrial effort in this section of the United States. The cattle now are gone, only remnants remaining, but the beauty of the country remains.

Features of the North Platt area are Turner Falls and Pavilion Falls. There is an immense waste of power going to waste at these falls, power which when harnessed it is estimated, would serve all southern Oklahoma.

TULSA NIGHT SCHOOL COURSES EXTENDED ENROLLMENT GA

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—With more schools, greater variety of courses, and many more students enrolled, the night schools of this city have started on their greatest year, according to William T. Bawden, under whose guidance during the last year the system has experienced its most rapid growth. Dr. Bawden formerly was assistant commissioner of the United States Bureau of Education, serving under Dr. P. P. Claxton, who now is superintendent of the Tulsa schools.

Among the courses offered in the night schools are mathematics for workers in machine shops, mathematics for engineers and surveyors, real estate and insurance salesmanship, a special course in salesmanship for workers in laundries, cleaning and pressing establishments, automobile repairing, machine shop work, carpentry, electric wiring, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, American history, English, French, Spanish, public speaking and mathematics. There also are courses for adults of both races who have never learned to read or write, as well as classes for foreigners who desire to learn the English language and the rudiments of government necessary to naturalization.

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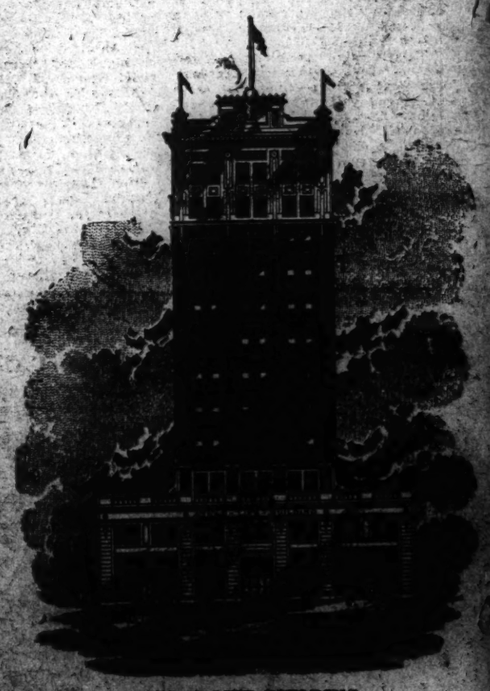
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Tulsa Multiplies Population by 100 in 24 Years—Farms Yield to Skyscrapers

FRONTIER TOWN OF TULSA NOW THRIVING CITY

Great Strides Noticeable in Education, Business, and Civic Activities

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Oil has built many bustling little cities which thrived for a few years and then, as the followers of petroleum moved on to new fields, were deserted and forgotten. They were the temporary boom cities of oildom's march westward. And then, as if to demonstrate that the wanderers had ceased to wander and had decided to settle down, and really do something in the way of building a permanent abode, oildom started to build Tulsa.

The federal census of 1900 gave the village a population of 1390. By 1904 it had attained the handsome showing of 3640. The federal census of 1910 credited it with being a city of 18,182—and an estimate by the United States Bureau of Census in 1924 places the population at 111,823. In 20 years Tulsa has grown from a little "cow town" of practically no importance beyond a radius of a score of miles to a recognized center of the oil industry in the United States.

Where only a few years ago were corn fields and grazing lands there are today office buildings, banks and hotels which rear their steel-cored brick and stone structures 10, 15 and even 20 stories skyward. Clustered over the tree-clad valleys and knolls are thousands of residences of beauty and permanency. Miles of paved streets stretch through the city itself, while to the county line in each direction are concrete highways.

Great Clearing House

The oil business decided that, with modern methods of transportation and communication making it possible to direct operations over a vast territory from one central point, Tulsa, in the center of the great midcontinent oil territory, was a good place to transform into that central point. Today more than 1500 individual operators and companies have their main or operating offices in Tulsa. Following the oil operators, came the oil well supply houses and other allied industries. And, finally, the city having demonstrated its permanency, there came refineries, cotton mills, furniture manufacturing plants, wholesale houses of various kinds and other diversified industries.

Tulsa's water supply since its village days has been taken from the Arkansas River. So full of alkali and other chemicals is this water that it is used infrequently for drinking purposes and has a damaging effect on boilers. This fact deterred many industries from coming to Tulsa. But this defect is being remedied. This fall water is being turned into the Tulsa mains from a 30,000,000,000-gallon reservoir constructed in the Spavinaw hills 60 miles east of Tulsa.

The Spavinaw water project was started two years ago, with Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals as consulting engineer. The water is to be piped into Tulsa by gravity from the reservoir through a 40-inch main, the project being designed to accommodate a population of 250,000 without any change in the reservoir or cross-country mains. The cost of the water system will be slightly more than $7,000,000.

Educational Advancement

Tulsa's school system, at the head of which is Philander P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education, is nationally known among educators for the excellence of its facilities and its instructors. The school system represents an investment of $6,500,000; the Central High School, which cost $2,000,000 to build and equip, is said to be the second largest in the United States. Only a few months ago the citizens voted a $2,000,000 bond issue to carry out a school construction program which includes the establishment of four junior high schools. Tulsa also has the University of Tulsa, formerly Henry Kendall College, and numerous private schools.

There are in the city some 45 churches, which represent a value in property of $4,000,000 and have a membership of 30,000.

Tulsa's nine petroleum refineries represent investments aggregating, with the pipe lines that serve them and the tank cars that distribute the products more than $30,000,000. The Cosden refinery in West Tulsa has a daily capacity of approximately 40,000 barrels, while the remainder run the daily capacity of the city's refining plants up to 65,000 barrels a day.

Tulsa is served by the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Midland Valley and Santa Fe railroads and two interurban railway lines—and additional interurban extensions are being made at present, one being designed to make a connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Claremore, Okla. Its trade territory includes the northeastern portion of the State, with the world's richest lead and zinc mines, large stretches of agricultural lands, coal deposits, and numerous other natural resources.

Building Progress

Tulsa's building permits in the first six months of 1924 aggregated $4,625,184. Permits in 1923 amounted to $7,781,252.

It was a hotel and a bridge to span the Arkansas River that, built by the co-operative spirit of Tulsa's pioneers, caused that village lying at the southeastern edge of the Osage hills to outstrip in growth the neighboring towns. When the Glenn pool was opened in 1906, the bridge and hotel made it the logical headquarters for the oil men who rushed to the new field, some 16 miles south of Tulsa and long since lapsed into the category of "stripper" wells. But the Glenn pool so firmly established Tulsa as "oil headquarters" that when Cushing came along in 1915, and later Beggs, Bristow, Burbank, Tonkawa, Cromwell, Stroud and all the dozens of lesser developments in Oklahoma, as well as operations in Kansas, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, most companies and individual operators who were in the midst of things were sending their instructions out of Tulsa.

It was a hotel that started Tulsa on its road to permanency. Dozens of additional hostelries have been built since that time, but, even then, the city has gotten ahead of its hotel facilities in the last few years. So now the citizenship is just bringing to completion another great co-operative effort—the Mayo Hotel of 20 stories, 500 rooms, and costing more than $2,000,000.

© Hawkins & Miller, Tulsa.

Tulsa's Business District Looking Northwest. View Taken From the Air With Osage Hills in Background. At Central Foreground Is $2,000,000 Central High School. At Left Foreground New Masonic Temple. Just Beyond Is 20-Story Mayo Hotel, With Petroleum Building at Its Right and Y. W. C. A. at Its Foot at Left. Building With Gothic Front Is Tulsa County Court House. Other Buildings in Center Include Hotels, Banks and Insurance Structures, City Hall, and Y. M. C. A. Building With Sloping Roof Is Convention Hall.

Beautiful Homes Are Tulsa Feature

Mansions and Modest Bungalows Line City's Tree-Lined Streets

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A source of never-ending interest to Tulsa visitors is the number of beautiful homes. Miles of shaded streets are lined with modest bungalows, while homes of a pretentiousness believed not surpassed in any part of the United States may be found in the Sunset, Maple Ridge, Riverside Drive, Country Club and Stonebreaker Heights sections.

Several homes in Stonebreaker Heights each occupy an entire block of grounds. Having wrested their fortunes from the oil wells of the Tulsa territory, the wealthy citizens almost to a man have built handsome and substantial homes in Tulsa. The building of residences has been continuous, dozens of apartment houses and hundreds of homes having been built in the last year.

RUSSIANS ATTEND OIL SHOW AT TULSA

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Russian interest in oil was illustrated here today at the International Oil Exposition in the registrations which portrayed the cosmopolitan character of the oil world. Today's registrations included these names:

N. Antonoff, of New York, representing Azneff Russian Oil Trust; Abdel Hamid Eff Difrawi, of Cairo, Mahmoud Eff Abou Seid, and El Hanafi Eff Difrawi, all three students at Berkeley University, representing the Egyptian Government; Pierre Lesimple of Paris, and Bucharest, Rumania; T. L. Melville of Trinidad, British West Indies; A. Serebrowsky, president, and V. Sounitso, representative of the Russian Oil Trust; Es Difrawi, of the Mining Department of the Egyptian Government of Cairo, and B. B. Zavoico, mining engineer of Leningrad, Russia.

The exposition's opening yesterday brought approximately 15,000 visitors.

NEW TROLLEY LINE IS OPENED

Tulsa Takes Initial Step in Elaborate Interurban Program

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The first step in an elaborate program of interurban railway extensions out of Tulsa was taken recently when the Oklahoma Union Railway ran its first cars from Tulsa to Mounds, in Okmulgee County, about 30 miles south of Tulsa. Previously the line, which is the only electric railway out of Tulsa, had extended only to Sapulpa, the county seat of Creek County, a distance of 16 miles. It is the intention of the company to continue the line on to Okmulgee, which is 50 miles south of Tulsa.

The program also contemplates a line to Claremore, 30 miles northeast of Tulsa, where it will connect with the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The first link, which will connect Tulsa with the new Mohawk recreational reserve of 2000 acres being formed in connection with the $7,000,000 Spavinaw water project, is nearing completion. The right-of-way for the entire line has been obtained.

To connect the two lines and facilitate the movement of freight, a belt line around the eastern and southern portions of the city is being planned. This will eliminate the handling of freight through the city.

TULSA BUYERS USING HALF BILLION IN YEAR

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 4 (Special)—More than $500,000,000 will be spent by the companies represented by the 98 members of the Tulsa Purchasing Agents' Association in 1924, it is estimated by O. V. Borden, secretary of the organization, which is composed chiefly of oil company purchasing agents.

Included in the membership of the association, which maintains a permanent industrial display for 85 supply concerns at its headquarters in Tulsa, are representatives of the Carter Oil Company, Cosden & Co., the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, the Gypsy Oil Company, the Gulf Pipe Line Company, the Charles Page interests, the Barnsdall Corporation, the Tidal Oil Company, the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, the Roxana Petroleum Company, the Texas Company, the Skelly Oil Company and a number of other concerns whose main or operating offices are in Tulsa, in addition to the Marland companies of Ponca City and the Empire and Phillips Petroleum companies of Bartlesville.

Creek Council Tree at Tulsa Recalls City's Early History

Bronze Marker Placed on Relic by Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—When the coyote's wail sounded in the Oklahoma night, Archie Yohola, town chief of the Tulsa Lochapoka clan of Creek Indians, came to the southwest from Georgia. He was the first authenticated settler in territory that has since become known as the city of Tulsa. It is this clan name that Tulsa now bears.

The Tulsa Lochapokas met representatives of other clans of the Creeks beneath a giant tree in those days and there conducted their ceremonials, elected their officers and determined policies governing their relationships with other Indian tribes. Now this old Creek Council Tree is in the midst of one of the finest residential districts of the city, and both the tree and its historic significance were insured preservation when the Tulsa chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed upon it a bronze marker which reads: "Meeting Place of the Creek Indians After Coming to Indian Territory, Tulsa Town, in the year 1828." The history of the tree is attached to the tree, and the story of the stomp dance held by the Creeks every year.

Like the State itself, the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Oklahoma are comparatively new. When these chapters, working as a unit under the leadership of Mrs. A. T. Allison of Tulsa, state chairman of the committee on preservation of historic spots, sought to carry out one of the major objectives of the national organization, that of passing on to succeeding generations history and historic spots with their meaning intact, they found that the greater part of this task had to do with Indian history.

LAND CONTEST IN HIGH COURT

Victory for State Over the Disputed 40 Acres Means $4,000,000 for Schools

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The school land fund of Oklahoma, invested for the benefit of the common schools and higher state institutions, may receive a $4,000,000 addition if the fight of George F. Short, Attorney-General, to escheat to Oklahoma an entire town site is successful.

The escheat of the most valuable tract of oil land ever involved in a transaction to which the State was a party is sought by Mr. Short on the ground of illegal conveyance of 40 acres.

One hundred and twenty oil companies, nationally known, are fighting the attempt of the State, and their attorneys have crowded a country courtroom to the point where spectators couldn't edge through the door. This army of corporation legal talent has won the first fall and Mr. Short has appealed the case to the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

The Attorney-General has based the State's claim against the oil field on the grant by which the 40 acres were deeded the Benevolent Investment Association, a Negro organization of territorial days, and upon the disposal of the divided town site to oil companies.

The Benevolent Investment and Relief Association obtained its holdings from Lemon and Vinnia Petty, citizens of Chandler, for the purpose of establishing an Arcadian village. Members of the association failed to settle on the town site, however, and when oil was discovered in the vicinity of Lincoln County where the holdings are located, deeds began to turn up in the hands of oil operators. Drilling and production brought throngs. A town grew.

But the Attorney-General holds the Negro benevolent association was not organized as a real estate corporation and could not become a land broker. Furthermore the organization paid no taxes and the charter was automatically canceled.

If the State wins the suit, the Attorney-General is willing that it should permit the companies now operating on the Key West tract to hold enough of their gains in oil to pay for the development of the land. The income would henceforth go to permanent school funds.

$7,000,000 PLANT NOW FURNISHES TULSA'S WATER

New Project Also Provides Two Added Units to Park System

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—In addition to providing Tulsa with an adequate supply of clear mountain water, the Spavinaw project, which is just being completed at a cost of more than $7,000,000, will add two attractive units to the city's park and recreation facilities. In both of them there will be large lakes of excellent water. No city in the so-called plains country, according to members of the park and water boards, will be so well provided with lakes. Heretofore in the summer season residents of Tulsa have traveled hundreds of miles to spend a few days or weeks in the proximity of some fresh, clear lake.

One of these recreation places is the Spavinaw reservoir, which in the Ozark foothills about 60 miles east of Tulsa, covers approximately 1800 acres. With its miles of wooded shore line, it is an ideal place for week-end outings. The other new park is on the site of the Mohawk reservoir and pump station six miles northeast of the city and accessible either by electric railway or excellent automobile highways. A bond issue of $150,000 was authorized in 1923 for the purchase and improvement of a 2000-acre park surrounding the Mohawk reservoir. In this park, in addition to a lake covering more than 100 acres, will be three to four miles of lagoons, bathing beaches, tennis courts, baseball diamonds and golf course.

At present Tulsa has twelve parks inside its corporate limits, in five of which are attractive wading pools for children and in one of which is a lake for bathing. In practically every park are several tennis courts and other facilities for recreation. For golf enthusiasts there are the 18-hole courses of the Tulsa Country Club and the Oakhurst Country Club, in addition to the McFarlin course of nine holes, where anyone may play for a nominal fee. At present a group of golf enthusiasts is endeavoring to establish an additional public course.

A thanksgiving celebration in commemoration of the completion of the Spavinaw water project has been set for Nov. 16 and 17. The two-day program will consist on its first day, Sunday, of a devout preliminary observance.

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Fraternal Activities Held by Oklahomans as Vital Asset to State's Progress

Photograph by R. H. Lamb, Perry, Okla.

View of Tonkawa Oil Pool, Southwest of Ponca City, Taken From Top of Derrick on Noble County Side of Road. At Extreme Right is Oil Field Town of Three Sands. In a New Development at 4100 Feet, Wells Show an Initial Product As High As 7500 Barrels a Day.

State to Sell Indian Lands to Educate Young Tribesmen

Affairs of Five Civilized Tribes to Be Closed Out in Oklahoma by Auction

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to close out the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes and give the younger members an education sufficient to compete with the other citizens have engaged the attention of the superintendent of the tribes, S. E. Wallen, during the past year.

As a big step toward the settlement of tribal affairs, the sale at public auction of all the coal, asphalt, and timber lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations has been authorized, and is expected to begin in November or December. There are to be listed in all 369,275 acres of mineral lands never before offered for sale; 29,727 acres upon which payment has been defaulted, and 9517 acres of timber and asphalt lands, unallotted, upon which the surface rights will be sold.

It is estimated these lands are worth $12,000,000, but because of the conditions of the coal industry it is held unlikely that anything like this will be realized or that a majority of the lands will be sold at all. Virtually all the tribal property remaining is that of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Creek lands are valued at only $130,000, and the Seminoles at $30,000, while all the Cherokee property has been sold.

Cherokees Progressive

The Cherokees, the largest and poorest tribe among the five, are pointed to by officials to prove that their policy of closing out tribal affairs and allowing the Indian to shift for himself is the best one. The Cherokees have always been the best educated and the most industrious of the lot, and have taken a large place in the educational, commercial and political affairs of the State.

Mr. Wallen, in his annual report just compiled, recommends taking over of the probate affairs of the 17,500 restricted Indians by the Federal Government from the state courts. There has been much criticism of the conduct of Indian estates by the state courts, and the Indian agency here, while it has taken charge of some of the larger estates, is unable to care for them all.

Indian Schools Growing

It is to investigate this phase of the problem that the last Congress authorized an investigation by a congressional committee headed by Homer P. Snyder (R.), Representative from New York of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House. This investigation will be started in October, according to present plans, and Mr. Wallen hopes to show that the affairs of restricted Indians could better be handled by a federal commission than the state courts. However, this will be opposed by state politicians and others.

The division of Indian schools, under supervision of H. C. Calhoun, is proud of the record of enrollment of Indian pupils in schools this year, which for the first time has been raised to a higher percentage than the enrollment of white children.

It is the policy of Mr. Calhoun to send the Indian children to public schools along with the white children wherever possible. The department this year is expending $150,000 to pay the 10 cents a day tuition which is given public schools to care for Indian children in lieu of taxation on restricted lands.

Another activity of the agency here this year has been the superintending of the selection of attorneys to represent the various tribes in suits to be filed against the United States Government for alleged violation of treaties. These suits were authorized in bills passed by the last Congress and will be filed in the court of claims at Washington.

FREE FAIR PUTS EDUCATION FIRST

Muskogee (Okla.) Exhibit Draws 200,000—County and City Give Prizes

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Stressed on the idea that the educational features of a fair are of far more importance than the amusements, the ninth Oklahoma Free State Fair, just closing, has grown until it is now said to be the largest free fair in the United States.

In a city of 35,000 population, the fair annually attracts over 200,000 visitors in its six days, and its exhibits are regarded as ranking with those shown in fairs located in cities up to 200,000 population.

No attempt is made to earn money on the fair to provide the premium money. This is supplied by appropriation by the county and city. The state Legislature, recognizing in 1917 the educational value of the fair, passed an appropriation to erect two buildings on the grounds to house special exhibits and adopted it as the official fair of the State, naming the state Board of Agriculture as ex-officio board of directors.

The fair had been an annual event, conducted as are most other such events, with a charge at the gate, up until 1916, and each year had incurred a large deficit, which business men were asked to cover. In 1916, when the idea of a free fair was proposed, business men who had backed the fair at first were astonished, but finally consented to give the new plan a trial. The result was that since then the exposition has almost paid expenses, the deficits being small enough to be easily raised.

HISTORIC FORT SHOWS NEGLECT

Many Famous Americans Visited Army's Early Western Outpost

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Unmarked by any celebration, the centennial of Fort Gibson, once the far western outpost of civilization in Indian Territory, was passed this year and, unless steps are taken toward preservation of the crumbling old buildings, the few visible proofs that a fort was established in April, 1824, soon may disappear.

Situated on a gently sloping bluff overlooking the Grand River, scarcely two miles from the mouth of that beautiful stream is the little hamlet whose history harks back in reality 284 years before Colonel Arbuckle marched up the banks of the Arkansas at the head of his infantrymen. Not later than 1540, De Soto, the Spanish explorer, with his companions, passed westward across the Pawnee Indian hunting grounds and made his winter camp on what is described in Schoolcraft's "Indians," a work published in 1847, as the sight of the present Ft. Gibson.

In December, 1812, according to the journal of Lieut. James B. Wilkerson of the Pike commission, his party encamped at the confluence of the Verdigris and Grand rivers, two miles below what was to become Ft. Gibson.

Many battles were waged between the soldiers of the garrison and the warring Indians. Many times the troopers were called out to protect the rapidly-developing countryside from the depredations of white and Indian outlaws.

The old fort was a favorite haunt of poets, writers, and many of the Nation's famous men who desired a taste of the wild and untrammeled west. Monuments erected all over the country near Fort Gibson locate their trails.

Among those who visited or lived in this little oasis of civilization in a savage and untamed wilderness were: Gen. Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, Washington Irving, who describes this country and its inhabitants in his "Tour of the Prairies," which was written in a tent pitched under an ancient elm that still stands, marking the boundary of the old parade grounds; Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who taught school in Fort Gibson; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, whose visit in 1843 gave him material for many scenes of "Evangeline"; Gen. Sam Houston, Gen. Braxton Bragg, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Albert Sydney Johnson, James G. Blaine, and the wife of Admiral George Dewey. Both General Taylor, who afterward became President of the United States, and Jefferson Davis, later President of the Confederacy, were in command at Fort Gibson.

GUTHRIE'S RITE CATHEDRAL IS LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Headquarters of Oklahoma Consistory No. 1 of Scottish Masonry Cost $3,500,000—Occupies 12-Acre Site—Serves Membership of 12,000

By WILLIAM M. ANDERSON
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, A. F. & A. M.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Prior to the World War, Oklahoma Consistory No. 1 at Guthrie was, so far as membership is concerned, the largest in the world, and it still has the largest membership of any Consistory in the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. During the war the Consistory at Pittsburgh, Pa., and that at Chicago, in the Northern Jurisdiction, became larger in membership than the one at Guthrie. During this war period, however, classes here in the Scottish Rite became so large that it was necessary to build a larger cathedral. This cathedral was finished in 1924. It cost $3,500,000.

The new Scottish Rite Cathedral is located on 12 acres, formerly the site of the state Capitol. It is the largest and most commodious erected and used by any set of Scottish Rite bodies in the world. This building is in size, measured east and west, 401 feet long, and its width north and south is 255 feet. It is four stories high. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 3500 persons. The main lobby is 52 by 190 feet. The stage is 62 by 99 feet, and the cathedral has a floor space of 76,000 square feet.

A total of 103 carloads of Indiana limestone, containing 79,000 square feet of surface area, were used in its erection, and also 425 tons of reinforced steel. The 16 huge columns which decorate the front entrance of this cathedral weigh 70 tons each. Some 1200 persons can be seated in the dining room at one time.

Ample Accommodations

This cathedral contains three auditoriums with three stages, three lodge rooms, four large parlors, chapel, class rooms, office and living quarters for the secretary, suite for the Inspector-General, cloak rooms, dining room, cafeteria, and dormitory with sufficient rooms to accommodate 300 guests.

The site on which the cathedral was erected was set aside by the Government for the state Capitol, when the town was laid out. At statehood Guthrie built what was called Convention Hall on the site, at a cost of $250,000, which was used as the state Capitol when Oklahoma became a state in 1908. The state capitol by referendum vote was moved to Oklahoma City in 1910. This site, with the Convention Hall thereon, was by referendum vote of the city of Guthrie, donated to the Scottish Rite bodies for the new cathedral.

The old Scottish Rite Cathedral was deeded to the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of the State of Oklahoma, in consideration of their locating the new Masonic Home in the city of Guthrie, and is now the Grand Lodge Temple.

The buildings for the new Masonic Home were started in 1922, and finished the following year. The completed plant cost more than $500,000 and consists of four two-story dormitories to accommodate 160 children, and the administration and utilities buildings, each three stories high.

History of State Masonry

The old Masonic Temple, now the Grand Lodge Temple, occupies 1½ blocks of ground, and is worth $450,000. The building is 130 by 190 feet, and is two stories and basement. The lobby, or hallway, in the center is 35 by 180 feet.

Oklahoma Territory was opened to white settlement on April 22, 1889, by proclamation of the President of the United States. Shortly after the "big run" for Government homesteads, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory to organize a Masonic lodge in Guthrie. At the next Annual Communication, held at Purcell in the Chickasaw Nation on Nov. 6, 1889, a charter was granted to the new lodge as Guthrie Lodge No. 35.

The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory granted charters for ten lodges in this new territory of Oklahoma. On Nov. 2, 1892, the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory was organized.

Guthrie, in September, 1924, has an Assembly of the Order of the Rainbow for Girls with 95 members; a Chapter of the Order of De Molay for Boys with 110 members; and Guthrie Chapter No. 12, Order of the Eastern Star, with 625 members. There also are two symbolic lodges—Guthrie No. 35 with 411 members, and Albert Pike Lodge No. 162 with 500 members; Guthrie Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., with 110 members; Guthrie Commandery No. 1 with 85 members; and Oklahoma Consistory No. 1, A. & A. S. R., with 12,000 members.

TONKAWA FIELD, BIG PRODUCER

Draws Oil and Gas From Seven Levels—115,000 Barrels Flow Daily

TONKAWA, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—With the development of huge wells in a sand at approximately 4000 feet depth, the Tonkawa oil field in northern Oklahoma is drawing oil and gas from seven distinct levels to make up its daily average production of more than 115,000 barrels of crude petroleum.

This is believed by Oklahoma oil men to be the largest number of producing sands in any one oil and gas area in the world. Each of these seven sands has some active wells either of gas or of oil, and a few of the deep tests have penetrated sand strata at all seven levels.

The town of Three Sands, so named because at the time of its founding about five years ago it was unique to find three producing sands at one place, finds its name outgrown.

The richest of the sands now is the deep one, identified by geologists as a continuation of the Wilcox sand strata. Twenty wells in it were reported recently to be flowing 84,918 barrels of oil a day.

The seven petroleum-bearing levels include a gas sand at 800 feet depth; another more prolific at 1400 feet; the Newkirk gas sand, rather erratic but good for 74,000,000 cubic feet daily in one case, at 1600 feet; the Hoover oil sands, 15 to 50 feet thick and fairly productive, between 1800 and 2000 feet; the Carmichael sand, rather weak, at 2150 feet; the Endicott series of sands, only slightly productive, around 2200 feet; the Tonkawa sand, the original gusher sand of the field, very widespread and still highly productive, at 2600 feet; and finally the rich Wilcox sand from which single wells often draw more than 2500 barrels of oil a day, at from 4000 to 4200 feet in depth.

Ardmore Frontier Days Go as Cotton and Oil Boom

Settlement Transformed Into Thriving Southern Center—Busy Days Ahead

ARDMORE, Okla., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Ardmore is known as the capital of the southern Oklahoma oil industry. It acquired the title by virtue of location in the midst of an oil-producing area which has gained international prominence through its consistency of yield.

Since the discovery of oil in Carter County in 1913, when the Healdton pool was first uncovered, to the end of September, 1924, the six major districts of Carter County produced a total of approximately 190,000,000 barrels of crude oil. All of the six pools still yield a large output, with several of them indicative of increasing yield during the present year.

A new oil-producing county is being added. It is Jefferson County, where a shallow field is being developed.

Ardmore, with a population of about 20,000, looms as a monument to the pioneer west. It was one of the last frontier towns to have its roads transformed into paved streets, its frame shacks into modern brick structures, and its lines of saddled horses tied to curb rails, give way to rows of automobiles.

It was a settlement in 1887, in the old Indian territory, starting with the laying of rails by the Santa Fe system from Fort Worth in its borders. The real growth of Ardmore started in 1890, when a United States court was established here.

Ardmore's advent into the international limelight came before the discovery of oil, when it became one of the largest inland cotton markets in the world. It has continued to be an important cotton market.

This city today stands in position to increase its population to 50,000, its facilities for so great a citizenship being on hand at this time, it is said. One of the most important requisites for the reception of industrial enterprise is its water system, recently completed.

Diversification of crops is the slogan of the southern Oklahoma farmer. Cotton is still in greatest abundance, but now fruits, feed crops, alfalfa, and others, are grown in large quantity. Farm organizations are being perfected, covering every phase of production.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1924 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Danish Disarmament and Schleswig

In no part of the world will the exact terms on which Germany may be admitted to the League of Nations be more closely watched than in Denmark. As already noted on this page, the present Social-Democratic Government of Denmark is seriously preparing a project for disarmament regardless of what other countries may do. The chief obstacle in the way of such an unprecedented example for other nations is the German threat to disregard once more the wishes of the inhabitants of northern Schleswig and at the first opportunity to put the frontier with Denmark back where it was before the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

It is difficult to explain in a few words the complicated situation in Schleswig, but the main facts are that in 1864 Prussia and Austria jointly invaded the domains of the Danish King and by force deprived him of not only the German district of Holstein, of which he was the hereditary duke, but also of Schleswig, inhabited by Danes. Before long there was a war between Prussia and Austria, and being again victorious, Prussia never carried out its written pledge to hold a plebiscite in northern Schleswig as to whether the inhabitants wanted to be Danes or Germans. Instead the population was subjected to the same Germanizing process that made Prussian rule in Alsace-Lorraine and in Posen so disliked. In 1919, after the World War, Germany was compelled to consent to the popular consultation in northern Schleswig that it had promised in 1864.

To have thus been forced to restore territory to a small neighbor which had not even participated in the war has ever since rankled with the German nationalists. Through newspaper articles as well as in debates in the Prussian Diet they have openly announced that they do not recognize the new frontier and that, once they get released from the French pressure, they mean to repeat their feat of 1864. "Undeniably it looks as though the explanation were that here Germany has to deal with its weakest neighbor," wrote, last spring, the editor of the Liberal Swedish organ, Stockholms-Tidningen.

In the treatment, moreover, of the Danish minority still left within the German border, the Republican Government of the German Reich has hardly modified the methods and attitude of its imperial predecessor. Newspapers have been suppressed, only one Danish school has been allowed, as compared with the thirty-four German schools north of the new border, no religious services are permitted in Danish, while in northern Schleswig twenty-seven German churches are open, etc. While the number of German votes cast in the Danish elections last spring was about the same as the number of Danish votes in the German contest, the difference in treatment of the two minorities is striking. And yet the new German Weimar Constitution explicitly promises the Danes in Schleswig equal rights. The German Socialists and Democrats favor a fair deal, but the local administration is managed by the same kind of bureaucrats as before.

The question before the Danes, therefore, comes to this: Are they to trust international action through the League of Nations to preserve their rights, or are they to keep up their army and navy, which would hardly suffice to repel another German invasion anyway? In 1864 they fought bravely, but were crushed under overwhelming odds. This summer they have commemorated this defeat, many participants of the battles being still alive. In 1920 their countrymen were restored to them through a plebiscite, ordered by the victorious great powers. At the Paris Peace Conference they were offered all they had lost in 1864, but refused to accept more than their own kith and kin. Is it not fair that, before being admitted to the League, the German Government should make some specific declaration as to its intentions in the matter of northern Schleswig?

Sweden Makes Its Forests a "Gold Mine"

Secretary Wallace, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a call for a national conference on the utilization of forest products, that is likely to mean a great deal for the future comfort, wealth and prosperity of that country. That the conference is planned to be of the utmost practical value is indicated by the nature of the groups to which 2000 invitations to attend it are to be issued. The call is to be sent to leaders of wood-using industries, consumers of lumber, workers in building crafts and the general public. If these varied classes, who are vitally interested in the conservation and proper development of American forests, can be stirred to action by exchange of information and by the contemplation of the facts in the forest situation, immense good will be accomplished.

Secretary Wallace aims at a conference that will be the most comprehensive attempt ever made in the United States to have the economical use of existing timber supplies take its rightful and essential place in the national forestry program along with forest fire prevention and the growing of timber crops.

"By better ways of manufacture and use, the drain on the country's forests can be reduced by at least one-fourth," he says in outlining the purposes of the conference. "I hope that the conference may be able to work out a plan of joint action by federal, state and industrial agencies. The responsibility is a joint one, in which the public and the industries alike have a vital interest."

Those who attend the conference may well consider the case of Sweden as indicating values that should come to a country from the use of intelligent forethought in the management of its woods. Sweden in its forest conservation has managed to keep the lead in the race with the swiftly increasing output of industrial products, according to a Government report, in which it is declared that Sweden has an "inexhaustible gold mine in her forests."

This assurance is of great importance to the Nation, since about 60 per cent of its exports consist of lumber, wood pulp, paper and other forest products. In 1923 these exports amounted in value to about $183,000,000, and in the twelve months ended last June $19,000,000 worth of Swedish wood pulp was shipped to paper mills in the United States. The forests in Sweden, which have been drawn on for commercial purposes for at least 1000 years, now cover about 52 per cent of the total land area of the country and are chiefly of spruce and pine.

If little Sweden can produce such values from forests that have been cut since the days of the Vikings and the great-grandfathers of William the Conqueror, what may not the big United States accomplish by stopping the mistakes of only 200 years or so and learning how to work its vast forest "gold mine"!

Oklahoma's Friendly Historians

The story of Oklahoma's emergence from virgin borderland into the realm of dignified statehood, from insignificance into prominence, from hereditary impecuniosity into affluence, is best told, whether written or related by word of mouth, by those sympathetic chroniclers who have witnessed the wonderful metamorphosis. Contemporary history is often disappointing and unilluminating, because the historians, their vision shortened by an unchanging perspective, fail to relate cause and effect or to take account of those actual steps which mark progress and growth, leaving to those possessing a less intimate knowledge the duty of compiling and comparing.

But in Oklahoma those who have made history remain to write or tell of the stirring events which preceded and followed the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. They have marked the uninterrupted progress made since that eventful date, and can estimate, sympathetically and intelligently, the influences which have combined to bring prosperity to a section rich beyond the dreams of those who joined in the mad rush for free land thirty years ago. They see modern cities, with towering buildings, splendid schools, dignified churches and comfortable homes located where Indian villages once stood. They see broad highways stretching from north to south and from east to west along the trails worn deep by the feet of range cattle driven from their pastures to far-distant markets. Trolley lines cross and recross the warpaths followed by moving Indian caravans, and the honk of the automobile, though perhaps less musical and no more reassuring, has silenced the discordant wail of the timber wolf and prowling coyote.

It is doubtful if the story of the growth and development of any section the size of Oklahoma, combining as it does the original areas of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, can compare with that which is being written by the people of that State today. It is an object lesson to all the boys and girls, men and women, who are students in the great school of democracy. Where else, it might be asked, has there been greater material, intellectual and social progress in the brief span of a third of a century? One rides for scores of miles, by automobile or railway train, through an almost unbroken expanse of rich farming land. Or, if another route be selected, it may lead through mazes of derricks marking petroleum wells, gigantic storage tanks, and the somewhat less attractive towns of the oil fields.

Everywhere, the observer concludes, there are indications of prosperity. Whatever of poverty or squalor there may be is hidden from the casual eye. Stories of great fortunes made from oil and oil-bearing lands are told on every side. The development of this industry has made millionaires of many members of the old Indian tribes and of hundreds of farmers upon whose lands wells have been sunk. Over these prairies, for nearly three-quarters of a century, fortune hunters passed and repassed in search of opportunity. None dreamed of the wealth that lay hidden beneath their feet. Indians now wealthy were once the recipients of a government's frugal bounty. Only in some fabled happy hunting ground, perhaps, did they see visions of the ease and comfort which now are theirs.

Gasoline Price Reductions

When Senator La Follette, in his report on the alleged oil monopoly that was said to be in control of the gasoline supply, asserted that unless governmental action was taken to control or regulate the industry there was imminent danger that the price of gasoline would be advanced to $1 per gallon, there were serious misgivings as to the result of such a situation to motor car transportation and to the many thousands of users of stationary internal-combustion engines. The alarmists, who invariably foresee the worst possible outcome of unfavorable conditions, were insistent in their demand either for federal ownership of oil-producing areas, or for laws providing for stringent control and regulation of production and distribution of petroleum products. Unless prompt action was taken, it was contended, gasoline prices would be advanced far beyond the then prevailing rate of about 30 cents per gallon.

How difficult it is, as Artemus Ward pointed out long ago, "to prophesy unless you know," has been shown by the developments of the past year. Instead of a continued increase, the price of gasoline has steadily declined, owing chiefly to the enormous overproduction, until now the wholesale price has fallen to the lowest level in years, with indications of still lower rates, induced by the price-cutting war between great oil corporations. Retail prices vary in different regions of the United States, but will average to be at least 10 cents per gallon lower than the prices paid when the La Follette report foretold the coming of "dollar gasoline."

This very substantial decline in price of what has become one of the most important industrial materials is a significant testimony to the failure of great combinations and "trusts" to override the natural law of supply and demand. For a time it may appear that the owners of sources of production and the mechanism of distribution may be able to fix monopoly prices, but with an increased supply for which no markets can be found they will be forced to seek increased consumption through price reductions.

Even had it been found possible, by the erection of great storage tanks, to withhold for a time from competition the vast surplus gasoline stocks that were being accumulated, the result, so long as the production of crude oil continued on its present scale, would have ultimately been what has now happened. Again it has been shown that combinations of producers cannot control prices of a commodity of which there is a greater supply than the consuming public will buy at exorbitant charges.

The Search for the "Mother Lode"

History threatens again to repeat itself. From a somewhat remote California town there comes an item, inconspicuously displayed by those newspapers which saw fit to publish it, that by chance miners who were working in a shaft long abandoned had discovered the lost "mother lode." Upon the truth or falsity of that report much may depend. If it is true, there may be witnessed again, as in former days, the mad rush for gold which began in 1849, or thereabout, and continued intermittently until it was announced that the bonanza mines of California and Nevada had been "worked out" and that the vein of the mother lode had been lost somewhere between the Comstock, at Virginia City, and the neighboring California counties.

It has been the dream of prospectors that some day, by some fortuitous happening, they might rediscover this treasure lode, known to bear gold and silver of almost inestimable value. But by some strange freak of the volcanic structure which carried the vein it seemed to be irretrievably buried in the mazes of the high Sierras. Men have, one by one, abandoned their weary task, leaving to others what seemed the almost hopeless search. But now, according to reports, by chance apparently as remote as when "Jim" Butler's mule kicked off the shallow cap that hid the rich ore body at Tonopah, the dream of at least one persistent miner along the abandoned mother lode trail has been realized.

It is interesting, assuming the reported rediscovery of the ore body to be true, to imagine the effect upon adventuresome men and women in all parts of the world. Compared with the means employed to reach the scene in the years following the original discovery of gold in California, the methods of travel now are capable of bringing to the section a million persons where ten were able to reach it in the earlier days. Railway trains, motor cars, airplanes and racing water craft would bring a million, or even more, fortune hunters to the spot almost overnight.

But there can never, except in counterfeit, be reproduced the mining camp of the days of Bret Harte and Mark Twain. Then men worked stubbornly and continuously with pick and shovel, happy if by their industry they could wring from the stubborn earth a few yellow dollars. Today, with the possibility of applying the tremendously powerful machinery which has been developed, the camp would become a bedlam.

There have been, in recent years, many rumors that the mother lode had been relocated. As often has disillusionment followed. But it is not unreasonable to hope that now, or at some time in the future, the lost vein will be "picked up." Geologists agree that the interruption of its course indicates only a "fault," but that no known process exists by which the line can be accurately traced. Its rediscovery must be by a simpler method.

Editorial Notes

While there is doubtless something to the assertion made by several speakers at the convention of the American Society for Municipal Improvement in Boston, Mass., that motorists in the United States are inclined to disregard the rights of others, it seems rather unfair to intimate that this is not the case in other countries. One delegate was particularly vigorous in his denunciations. In England, he explained, if a motorist drives too close to another car and scratches the paint off the mudguard, he apologizes somewhat like this: "I beg your pardon, sir. I guess I was hitting it up a bit too fast." On the other hand, he urged, in the United States when such a thing happens, the aggrieved driver immediately "sees red" and turns on the offender with vituperation. All this is quite interesting, but if this speaker had told his hearers the type of reply made by the English motorist whose car was damaged and what the American driver said in apology for his carelessness, his plea would have been a whole lot more convincing.

Los Angeles city fathers have been importuned to provide civil service examinations for all candidates for municipal office. It is argued with merciless logic that such a system would be consistent with the practice of examining other public servants, i. e., firemen and policemen, and would give the electorate a useful check on the relative qualifications of office-seekers. Just what general subjects the tests would cover for the various offices, and who would be considered fit to propound the questions, are points overlooked in the request for a referendum on the issue, but it is safe to say that any movement to exalt ability over political "pull" is a step in the direction of clean government.

On the Spanish North Coast

Madrid, Sept. 1

After the towering silence of the mountains, what peace to walk among the lowland mildness of Cangas! Green and tender are hills and meadows there. Gentle is the blue of the sky. We are down in the dear, human commonplace again. Idle poplars stand by the river, clear, emerald and slowly moving. There are green poplars with the sky in their branches. They are silver poplars when the leaves are turned by the fingers of the wind. Oh, this mild, green Cangas! And clouds in the sky, too, for the first time in a fortnight.

Sunday is market day in Cangas. In the streets the drab market-day figures stand in groups, lean against walls, or stroll about. All the shops are open. There are jewelry and drapery, and groceries. There are the tailor, the coal merchant, the stationer and the baker. Rows of shawled women stand in the road selling eggs, and vegetables and haricot beans. Such green heaps of vegetables there are! Such white onions, such welcoming eggs! Such strident voices!

Up the street come the brown, sagging cows with their calves hurrying around them. The air is full of bellowing and lowing and the chorus of cries from the drovers. To trees, to door-posts, anywhere, the cows are tethered. The gray street is yellow and brown with them. The owners stand about and smack their legs with sticks, swagger a bit, lean against walls, disappear into cafés, go into shops.

Somehow, in the mild, mysterious custom of market towns bargains are struck. There is no great discussion, except an occasional explosion of conversation in a café. For the spirit of bargaining dwells in insinuating panses and judicious silences, and only the lowing of a cow or the fussing of its calf reminds one of what it is all about.

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Comes the destroying odor of a powerful cheese. It stands on a stall in ugly heaps. For hours after, the smell seeks us out. On the cobbles are water jars with painted necks and white crockery. Cloth and linen and tweed and rough drapery attract a diffident crowd. An odd girl or two is stooping among the pots and pans. There is nothing striking except the smell of the cheese. Here comes more of it on a donkey cart! There is little color. It is black and gray. There is the smell of olive oil from neighboring kitchens. A very crude, awkward, amusing piece of life this is, a life of kitchens and pots and pans and clothes; and finery for a few lucky girls here and there.

We go fifteen miles to Ribadasella, where the mist is down on the sea and the tide is pouring through a narrow inlet into the estuary harbor. Lonely trawlers come in with the tide. Behind the slovenly little town the gray hills stand with rain clouds holding them to the sky. At night the town band belabors dance music across the square at dreary intervals. Till two in the morning the townsfolk are dancing. On the quays one hears the black water lapping against the trawlers, and beyond the inlet one hears the deep boom of the open sea.

We go to Llanes by the coast road. The country is flat with a long wall of mountains inland. Ox teams are on the road. Sometimes we skirt the sea, where its deep water is pulling among the rocks, and where the white foam fringes the emerald swell. Miles and miles we take this hard road. We pass a broken-down hamlet, its walls bitten by the sea air. Its houses are overgrown with grasses and thin flowers. Its villagers are talking in a gaunt tavern. They glare at us. A brass door handle shines a welcome. But there is no food there and no one knows where we can get any.

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The twenty urchins who are sitting on the church wall do not know where we can get something to eat. They are awed almost to silence by our questions. Two hours more—two hard, hungry hours—and then La Nueva. La Nueva has a fonda, and an unwilling lady there prepares a meal for us, eggs fried in olive oil, and potatoes. By one of those happy chances of the road, a plumber is mending a pipe for the lady of the house, and we find we have the honor of living in the next street to him in Madrid. So we delay our departure and talk to him for an hour or so about the risks and joys and sorrows of plumbing.

It is nine at night before we get to Llanes. There we cause a sensation. We are escorted into the center of the town by at least forty jeering children, who run about us shouting: "Here come the Frenchmen! Here come the Frenchmen!" The town policeman, an inoffensive, helpless man who is completely extinguished by the glory of his uniform, cannot overcome his curiosity, and joins the crowd.

Into a bare and empty hotel we go and the children bang on the door and shout in the street: "Where are the Frenchmen? We want the Frenchmen."

Llanes, like nearly every little town on the north coast of Spain, is at the estuary of a sluggish river which at high tide is a silver lake and at low tide a pungent swamp. The blue smoke from the fish-curing sheds creeps into every pore of the air. Tattered lines of washing hang from every balcony. There is an atmosphere of decay and a hollow stillness in the place. The gray sky comes down into the eyes and hearts of the people. It is the señorito type of town: the little fishing town reaching for the glories of the seaside resort. It has become a little vulgar. One feels the shock one is apt to get from time to time in Spain, when the new has not evolved from the old; when the old and the new, failing to join, have left a painful gap.

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We leave Llanes for Unquera, gray Unquera on its silver estuary. As at Ribadasella, the trawlers drop through the inlet and are moored at the wharf of the fish curers. The silver tide draws out, sucking away from the sandbanks, and pouring through the inlet out to sea. All day in the village men are building houses and repairing the bridge over the river.

At the fonda the proprietor, lank as a hayfork, whispers and roars at intervals with his customers, who come to buy flour and vegetables and rope and rough, new, necessary things. He makes out his bills in a lanky, scrawly way and with sly loops to his letters. He is sly and lank and scrawly himself, with eyes like blue commas and clothes like a smudge. He plays two games of skittles before dinner and would have played a third, only a cow runs amok in the alley. This is not surprising, for tomorrow is feast day, and two boys are already going round the village letting off rockets.

The proprietor sits on a box and sings for a while and then talks fitfully about the road into the mountains. In the black night we hear him talking, talking below to the guardias. Will he ever go to bed, we wonder. It is past midnight.

V. S. P.

The Week in New York

New York, Oct. 4

Whether the tribute is more to the popularity of the Prince of Wales or to the energy, initiative, perseverance, and perhaps one might add ruthlessness, of the American reporter, is a question, but anyhow it has been determined that, during the Prince's stay on Long Island, there were published in the newspapers of various parts of the country 61,120 stories concerning his activities. A local clipping bureau has just completed the file and sent it to London, having engaged in the work twenty-two experts, busy night and day for fourteen days. The collection, which has been put into a single volume, weighs 325 pounds. It is to be presented to the Prince when he returns to London from his present tour. No President, it is said, ever received so much publicity in so short a time. Perhaps it might also be said that while some of the stories may have exceeded the bounds of hospitality in their exhibition of curiosity, there has rarely been such a unanimously friendly display, for the reporters themselves, who in such cases are often prone to become professional enthusiasts, still speak as warmly of him in private as they did in their stories.

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The great scarcity of helium gas in the United States, and in the world, for that matter, has been emphasized by the prospective arrival of the new ZR-3 in America to join her sister, the Shenandoah. There is not available in the country, it seems, a supply sufficient to keep the two ships in the air at the same time. The Shenandoah, it is said, will have to be left in her shed at Lakehurst, N. J., while her helium is used to put the new ship through her tests. The ordinary hydrogen gas with which the ZR-3 is to be flown to this country, is not liked by the naval experts because of its high inflammability. Helium, which is noninflammable, however, is being produced in such small quantities that at the present rate there will not be a supply large enough to operate both ships at once until next year.

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The Woolworth Building, for all its fame as the world's tallest office structure, is far from being the most valuable in New York. Its estimate, just made again in the course of the city valuation completed this week, is $11,250,000; while the most valuable building in the city, the Equitable, is placed at $30,000,000. Several other buildings, including two hotels, and the new Federal Reserve Bank, which is placed at $16,800,000, rank higher in the list than the Woolworth Building. The Woolworth, besides having less office space than some of the others, is several blocks from that cavernous financial center of the earth, Broadway and Wall Street, while the Equitable is only a door or two away.

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The return this week from a three-months voyage to European waters of the school-ship Newport brought to light one of New York State's almost forgotten activities, the training school for educating young seamen for the merchant marine. Ninety-seven cadets, of whom thirty-seven are to graduate from the two-year course this winter and become eligible for appointment as either third mates or third engineers on American vessels, made the cruise this year, visiting England and Belgium, the Canary Islands and Bermuda. The nautical school is supported mostly by the State, with the Federal Government meeting a small portion of the expenses and furnishing the training ship. Though it is seldom heard of, and seems a little remote from the State's activities, the school is now entering on its fiftieth year.

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There would seem to be no place in America for epicures. Mass production of meals, to judge from an interview in a local magazine published for, and about restaurant owners, is considered to be the last word in efficient operation. Not that it has come yet to where we are to be furnished capsules, so that he who eats may run, but we are to have all the wiles of suggestion employed to bring us to eat identical dishes. Restaurant owners are urged to play the part of leaders to their patrons and teach them to make a habit of eating what they are told, it being just a matter of "doing the patron's thinking for him better than he can do it himself." Man's most needed friend, who reaches him in his most vulnerable spot, seems about to join in the great movement for the suppression of taste.

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One of the last of that vanishing race of blacksmiths in and around New York has at last had to compromise with progress. He has moved into a new brick building where one half of the ground floor, separated from the other by a brick wall, is used for shoeing horses and mending wagons, and the other half is used as a garage. Though the garage has made this gain, it has gained no more than a compromise, for the division is maintained equal throughout. Even the gasoline filling station in front is matched by a trough of fresh running water for any and all horses. And the division has a moral aspect also, for the motors, says the smithy, bring in more money, "but the horses are a whole lot more interesting and human."

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The concentration of explorers in New York at present calls for Kiplingesque language, with the vision of a crisp October afternoon along Fifth Avenue as the lure from the Polar sea, the African jungle and the Asiatic desert, as men whose exploits have stirred the imaginations of millions of Americans return for a brief stay on these hospitable shores. With Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Donald B. McMillan already here, it only needed Raold Amundsen to complete the world's great trio of contemporary polar explorers, and he is to arrive next week. The trophy room of the Explorers' Club will see a great night if Amundsen attends to hear Stefansson on the Australian desert and MacMillan on North Greenland, and if he himself talks aerial polar exploration. Yet these guests do not complete the list. A. J. Klein, once state taxidermist in New York, has come back after fourteen years in Africa, bringing among his treasures what the Museum of Natural History calls the greatest of a long series of wild game pictures. Dr. G. Clyde Fisher has returned from far within the Arctic Circle in Lapland; while Ernest B. Schoedsack, M. C. Cooper and that tireless traveler, Marguerite C. Harrison, have come back to tell of their long trek with the Bakhtiari tribes across the mountains of the central Persian plateau. New York, surely, for all that the smokestacks do not show above its skyscrapers, is a port of far-faring adventure.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The "Futility" of Voting

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Some recent letters in the Monitor call attention to what to me is the futility of voting. I mean by this that the duties of most public officials elected by vote are so prescribed and outlined by law that in only a few minor matters have they any real power of discretion.

Those individuals, or that group of individuals, most keenly interested in making the laws have so successfully established a system which almost completely satisfies their desires that they are naturally extremely keen to maintain it in its entirety. They are, therefore, most careful as to the attitude which any nominee for office shall have toward their schemes, and if necessary are prepared to "hire" someone who will look after their interests.

The politicians are now telling us that it is our patriotic duty to go to the polls and vote for their candidates, and they have further persuaded the churches to tell us that it is our sacred duty to do so. After we have voted, according to their scheme, for their candidates, they chuckle and say to themselves, "Now everything is all right for another two or four years."

I am convinced that we, the people, will never get anywhere until we insist on electing our own men, both to make the laws and to execute them. The reason we are not doing this is because the interests bear on us only just about as hard as they think we are willing to stand, and because our own interest in the welfare of humanity is not sufficient to arouse us from our lethargy. It never does to load a beast of burden to the breaking point. We, the camels, still appear able and willing to bear more straw elections.

F. H.

Norway, Me.

Aliens and Law Enforcement

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As an American of Greek descent, I greatly enjoyed reading a recent article in the Monitor concerning the Greek-American Society known as the Ahepa Fraternity.

The step taken by this fraternity in regard to law enforcement can be considered a real sign of progress. Those aliens in the United States who violate the laws simply cast a reflection on both their country and their nationality. The true American is the one who finds it simple and profitable to obey the laws of the land. Those who are "Americans first" should prove it by showing that nothing can compel them to gratify their desire for liquor when the country of their adoption has constitutionally placed a ban on it.

N. H.

Chicago, Ill.